The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,065.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 32	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the [illegible] 1, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle.....	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Mangalore	13	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Cannanore	14	„ Madras	26
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore.....	16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopanlpore	3
„ Alleppy	17	„ False Point	31
„ Tuticorin	18		Nov.
„ Colombo	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	20
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	21
„ Guadur	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	29
			Nov.
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 5th proximo.)

MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,299 gross registered tons, John Tennyson, R. N. R., Commander.

This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty-first, and fifteen second, class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class, to Liverpool.....£50,
2nd Class, ditto £30,
1st Class, to Suez £30,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-12
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class .....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 each ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., 3rd Class 100 lbs. Excess of Baggage 10s. per 100 lbs. overweight 7s. per cwt.

Railway tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children under 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Adriatic, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japan, China, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Office, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

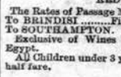
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 360 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babor, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	38	25	9-10
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Malabar and Kattywar Coast Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their s.s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, N. Drewitz, Commander, to Cochin, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., sailing at Calicut and Beypore.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th September 1871.

N.B.—No Transhipment Cargo will be received on board on the day of sailing.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EAST, from Calcutta, are informed of the ARRIVAL of the SHIP, and are requested to SEND OF THEIR BOATS alongside the Ship for their respective CARGO, otherwise the same will be landed by the Master at the risk of the concerned.

Captain Callender will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent Ship East.

Bombay, 23rd September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On TUESDAY the 26th at 1 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Fort Custom House on account of underwriters.

6,WE -1,200 Bags of Mauritius Sugar.

Bombay, 28th September 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Valuable Dwelling-houses, situated in Trinity street, near Trinity Chapel,

(If not previously disposed of by private contract).

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, the following two very eligible investments :—

Lot 1.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Trinity street, measuring 34 feet in breadth and 53 feet in length, bounded on the east partly by stables belonging to Dady Sorabjee Suntook, and partly by a public passage ; on the west by a public passage on south by property of Dady Sorabjee Suntook ; and on the north by the next described property, and assessed under No. 61.

Lot 2.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, measuring 48 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, bounded on the east partly by the stables of the said Dady Sorabjee Suntook, and partly by a public passage ; on the west by a public passage ; on the south by the messuage or tenement last described ; and on the north by property of Eduljee Sapoorjee, and assessed under No. 60.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 90.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. Robe, Law, and Co.—Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th proximo, at 12 noon, instead of Tuesday the 3rd, as announced yesterday.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 28th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of COALS, shipped by Messrs. John Pirie & Co., of Liverpool, by the ship SEA QUEEN, are informed of the ARRIVAL of the SHIP, and if the same are not taken delivery of at once, the Master will land the same at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

THE VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th October, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4th.—To empower the Directors to dispose of 17 shares out of the shares of the Company which have been forfeited.

NOTICE is also hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, will be HELD in the said Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th October, at half-past one P.M., to pass the following Resolution :—

"That Clause 16 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJI SHAPURJI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the day of the Meeting.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARIAMBAI, Widow and Administratrix of HAJEE ADAM BIN ABDOOL RAHIMAN, hath consented to SELL to JUSHAJ MOOLJEE, the undermentioned properties, viz :—

Firstly—All that piece of Government LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl or range of buildings and premises built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Khoja Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east and north by the said house of the said Coolsoom Begum, on the west by the sweepers' passages and on or towards the south by the said Khoja Street, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 75 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and are registered in the books of the Collector under No. 2,440, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13.

All persons having any claim against the above-mentioned properties, by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such Claims.

Dated this 28th day of September 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE "CLAN TARTAN" LOUISE-LORNE RUGS.

P. GRANT AND SON invite inspection to the above really choice, Carriage or Railway, Rugs, arrived by the last Mail.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUST received, via Overland, a large assortment of GOODS, manufactured expressly for them, comprising as follows :—

Ladies' Glove Kid Military Heel Boots.
„ „ „ and Patent Leather Boots.
„ „ Colored French Cashmere ditto.
„ Black ditto ditto ditto.
„ „ Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, with Cromwell Rosette and Buckles, Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's All Patent Leather Chelsea Boots.
„ Enamel Leather, Garibaldi Boots.
„ French Calf and Kid ditto.
„ Buckskin Boots.
„ Canvas Elastic Boots and Shoes.
„ Racquet Shoes, India-rubber Soles.
„ Sundries.

Racqueting and Cricketting Kit, Gaiters, Silk Umbrellas, Hunting and Riding Whips, Regulation Steel, Brass, and Plated Spurs, &c., &c.

N.B.—All Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

Directions for Self-measurement and Price List forwarded on application.

RUSSELL & Co.

LANTERNS.

ANCHOR, BULL'S EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c.
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COOL SLEEP!

IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Real rest and refreshment obtained by covering the bed with a CHINA GRASS MAT,

Soft, Cool, and Clean (can be washed).

A supply, just received, on sale at—Cash Rs. 7-8 ; Credit Rs. 8-8,

BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), IMPORTERS OF OILMEN'S STORES, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DIRECT FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c., AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN to the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is situated in a healthy locality under the pleasant shade of large forest trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. He has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 20 per annum.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870 ; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR AND MR. W. BENNEE

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

MOULVIE LIAKUT ALI, the renowned REBEL CHIEF of 1857, now on trial for his life.

Carte But Vignetted.....Per Copy Rs. 1, Postage ½ Anna.
Large Cabinet Bust ..... „ 2 „ „

☞ Annas Stamps received from Outstations.

J. NEWMAN, Photographer,
Elgin Road, Allahabad.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland..... Is. 11 3/8d. per Re.
At three months' sight..... Is. 11 3/16d. „
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards ..... Is. 11 1/16d. „

FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 28th September 1871.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING THE NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned up to the 10TH OF OCTOBER, inclusive.

Further information will be afforded, and the Plans may be inspected, and copies of the Specification and Tender obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

J. H. A. HART,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.....3 & 5, George Street, Edinburgh.
LONDON .....82, King William Street, and 3, Pall Mall East (West-End Office).

EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The REPORT on the INVESTIGATION of the COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, and DIVISION of PROFITS, as at 15th November 1870, can be had on application at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

The Company has divided Profits on eight occasions since its establishment in 1825.

The SURPLUS FUND divided among the Policy-holders in 1870, amounted to the large sum of £331,501-18-0.

Annual Income upwards of.....£ 700,000
Invested Funds, upwards of.....£4, 00,000

The LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September 1871.

HELLER'S WONDERS,

WILL ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL FROM GALLE.

☞ ROBERT HELLER.
☜ ROBERT HELLER. ☞ ROBERT HELLER.

HELLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MAGICAL. MUSICAL. HUMOUROUS

HELLER'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS.

BRILLIANT SOLOS.
FANTASIAS.
MUSICAL SKETCHES.
BAGATELLES.

☞ MISS HAYDEE HELLER.
☜ MISS HAYDEE HELLER.

SUPERNATURAL VISION.
MARVELS OF NECROMANCY.
ASTOUNDING OPTICAL ILLUSIONS,
REALMS OF THE SUPERNATURAL.
SOLVING THE MYSTIC PROBLEM.

Full particulars in future Advertisement.

J. W. SMITH, Business Manager.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

TOBACCO, BY THOMAS BEARS, in Quarter Pound Tins.

GOLD LEAF AROMATIC FIBRE.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

Samples of Cheroots forwarded, post free, on application.

J. NEUBERG.

A FEW SELECTIONS FOR THE TOILET,

Attention to which is essential to personal comfort, health, and the avoidance of epidemics.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Restores Hair to its pristine vigour and gives a delightful tone to the skin of the head.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PURE COCOANUT OIL

Thoroughly deprived of odour, and then perfumed, Without doubt the finest and most limpid of all Vegetable Oils.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE FOR THE HAIR.

Beware of mixtures of Chunam and Oil sold under this name. The true preparation is Acid, being made of Lime Juice, and is an excellent Tonic Hair Oil,

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

THE ATTENTION OF THOSE WHO PRIZE BEAUTIFUL TEETH is respectfully invited to the following preparations.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, Perfumed with Hawthorn, strongly recommended by Mr. Walton and other eminent Dentists,

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

SOFT TOOTH BRUSHES for the above.

PEARL DENTIFRICE, Antacid, cleansing, and very agreeable.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4.

EAU DE BOTOT, An imitation of the well-known French Mouth Tincture.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX, Prepared with Eau de Cologne.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION, Its use arrests Caries, and imparts a most agreeable feeling of cleanliness to the Mouth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c. THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto.....	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto.....	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	44 0
64 0	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case

* Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,500	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 ex.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	647½
16,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	93
10,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five pc cent	102
Four per cent	100½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loan	108½
10 yea.s' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan, House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	93½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 137) per Bond	125

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 37 crates earthenware, R Angus and Co; 10 bags sodawater corks, H N Mahomed; 100 casks pale ale, Grendon, Tippet and Co; 45 cases school slates, John S Elmore and Co.

Euxine (s), 3 cases saddlery, P Grant and Son; 40 bundles hoop iron, N Chandabhoy.

Valkyrien, 1 case matches, N Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Bagdad (s), 9 cases printing paper, Bombay Gazette; 20 cases slates, the L A and A Co.

Euxine (s), 2 cases cutlery, B Heptoola; 8 cases sherry, 2 cases port, 3 cases claret, 9 cases brandy, 5 cases sauterne, and 11 cases of other kinds of spirits, King, King and Co; 6 cases toys, B Allibhoy.

From Jedda, per wrecked S. S. Breadalbane.

Teazer, 1 case sherry wine, H Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 79 bales cotton, H Manockram.

Calliarhoe, 7 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 29½ bales cotton, C Narronjee; 113 bales cotton, H Cursondas.

Euxine (s), 22 bales cotton, L Nussey; 60½ bales cotton, C Ludha; 1,000 bundles rail, P Jewraj; 48 bales cotton, K Amoo; 59 bales cotton, V Jewraj; 245 bundles rail, M Moosa.

Tanjore (s), 60 bales cotton, T Ramdas; 7 bales hides, S O A T N Meora & Co; 50 bales Wool, M Toolseydas; 50 bundles hides, C Dattoo; 15 bales cotton, H Pitamber & Co.

China (s), 300 bags linseed, C Hoosein.

Pericles, 1,000 bundles gail, S Varjee.

Bagdad (s), 60 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, H E Jetaker.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 4 bales hides, W Chandabhoy; 12 boxes blood stone, A Durabjee; 494 pieces E teeth, K Nanee; 4 packages E teeth, K Ramjee.

China (s), 120 packages saltpetre, C Jetta; 16 bales hides, H G Hoosein and Co.

Ada (s), 12 cases mother-o'-pearl shells and 6 bales hides, P Assor; 11 cases cardamoms, H Z Abdin.

FOR HAVRE.

Persia (s), 1 case false mace, D Chimundas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 93 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy; 1 4 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott, and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Stuart, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

McQuade, Quartermaster, 33rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Wilson, Lieutenant, Madras General List, on leave, to Nagpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, under the furl. reg. of 1868:—Depy Asst Comsry John Robertson, Bengal Establishment.

When wings of native regiments are detached, the Government considers the conservancy requirements of such troops are not such as to demand the entertainment of an extra filth cart. And when assistance is requisite to remove the rubbish and sweepings from the huts, together with any filth which may require removal from the hospital, it should be afforded by the station conservancy establishments under charge of cantonment magistrates. When a wing is detached to a station where no station conservancy establishment exists, then only should a filth cart be necessary to keep its lines and hospital in a proper condition.

The undermentioned officer is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the provisions of para. 2 of G G O No. 472 of 1870:—Lt-Col. F Rooney, S. C., 2nd in Comd, 5th N I.

Sub-Condr C H Crowe, Comst. Dept, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr R Hilton, Inspector of the Yard, was directed to perform the duties of Boatswain of the Yard, in addition to his own, from the 8th Aug 1871, vice Kilbane, invalided, and until further orders.

Mr J W Young, Third Officer of H M S Dalhousie, to be boatswain of the Dockyard from the 1st Sept 1871 inclusive.

Mr S J Lawson, late of H M Gun Boat Clyde, from the shore to the Dalhousie, as Third Officer, from the 1st Sept 1871, vice Young.

The two above appointments to be substantive *pro tem.*

Mr W H D Howe, Second Officer of H M S. Sind, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 15th June 1870, during the absence of Mr Dunn, on medical certificate, the latter officer resuming those duties on his return from Europe.

The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed:—

Mr W J G Beaumont, First Officer of M H Gun Boat Quangtung, was appointed Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st July 1871, vice Norris.

Mr Nelson, Gunner of the steamer Comet, was appointed Acting First Officer of that vessel, as a temporary measure, until the appointment of a First Officer, from the 9th Aug 1871, vice Meadows, deceased.

James Jackson, Qrmr, proceeding to join the steam vessel Amherwitch to complete that vessel's complement, was provided with a deck passage, messing, &c., to Kurrachee, on board the P I S N Co's steamer Kurrachee, from the 9th Sept 1871.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lt H Warner, Comdg H. M. steam vessel May Frere, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st Nov 1870, until further orders, vice Fisher, transferred to the Dalhousie, as lent.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Maj S A Smith, 2nd Asst, to act as 1st Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, wi h effect from the date on which he received charge from Maj Way.

Mr J C Edwards, Uncov Asst, acted as second Asst Political Resident, and Mr G Lucas, Head Clerk, as Uncov Asst Resident in the Persian Gulf from the date on which Maj Way made over charge of his office of 1st Asst Political Resident to Maj Smith, to the date on which Capt Grant received charge of his appointment as acting 2nd Asst Political Resident.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Jones, Acting Asst Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, has passed an examination in the Gujarati language according to the test prescribed in Govt Notification of 12th Aug 1863.

Maj T G Coles to act as Dist Supt of Police, in the Sattara district, during the absence of Maj Harpur on leave, or until further orders.

Mr G T Giertzen to act as Dist Supt of Police, in the Tanna district, vice Maj Coles, or until further orders.

Capt F P Bartholomew to act Dist Supt of Police, in the Dharwar district, vice Mr Giertzen, or until further orders.

Lt S Babington to act as Dist Supt of Police, in the Khandeish district, vice Capt Bartholomew, or until further orders.

Mr E A Jones to act as Supt of the G I P R Police, vice Lt Babington, or until further orders, and to be an Asst to the Dist Supt of Police in the several districts through which the railway passes.

Mr Jones is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the several Districts through which the G I P R passes.

Under the provisions of section 4 of Act XIII. of 1856, Mr Jones is appointed a Depy Comr of Police in the City of Bombay.

Lt C F Baugh, to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police, in the Ahmedabad District, vice Mr Jones, or until further orders.

Lt G R B Drummond to act until further orders as district Supt of Police, in the Panch Mahals district, when relieved by Capt Segrave at Ahmedabad.

Capt R Westmacott to be Asst Dist Supt. of Police, in the Panch Mahals district.

Mr G C Whitworth, Supy Asst to the Collr of Broach, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

Azam Narain Balcrishna Chitlay, junior Public Prosecutor for the Tanna Collectorate, is allowed six months' leave of absence, and Azam Waman Ramchandra Oak is appointed to act as junior Public Prosecutor during his absence, or until further orders.

Azam Ardaseer Jamseedjee, Mamlutdar of Ahmode, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Broach District.

Surg W Tuohurst, 18th Regt N I, performed the medical duties of the Surat Jail from 18th May to 1st June 1871, both days inclusive, during the absence on leave of Surg Gane.

Mr P Jacob, Supy Asst to the Collr of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the first class, in the Surat district, and with powers to commit to the Session Court.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodar resumed charge of his appointment as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 23rd instant.

Azum Eduljee Dosabhoy, Mamlutdar of Borsad, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kaira District.

Azum Wassoodew Gopal, Mamlutdar of Chalisgaum, and Sub Mag of the second class in the Khandeish District, is invested with powers to commit to the Session Court.

Azum Balkrishna Balajee, Mamlutdar of Mussulgaum, and Sub Mag of the first class in the Nassick District, is invested with powers to commit to the Session Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant three months' privilege leave of absence to Mr Bal Bhasker, Gujerati and Meradhi Translator and Interpreter on the Appellate Side of the High Court, from the 1st instant.

The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments, made by the Hon the Chief Justice in the Translator's Establishment of the High Court:—

Permanent Establishment, Appellate Side.

Mr Soker Bapoojee to act for Mr Bal Bhasker as Gujarati Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Mr Muncherji Bomanji to act for Mr. Soker Bapoojee as Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Mr Barjorji Cowasji to act for Mr Muncherji Bomanji as Gujerati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Temporary Establishment.—Appellate Side.

Mr Amulji Baboorao to act for Mr. Dosabhai Benzanji as Assistant Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Permanent Establishment.—Original Side.

Mr Jamsetji Roostamji to act for Mr Gunesh Keshao Waidya as Assistant Translator and Interpreter.

Mr Ramkrishna Ballal to act as Assistant Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Temporary Establishment.—(Original Side.)

Mr Gunesh Keshao Waidya to act for Mr Barjorji Cowasji as Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Mr Dossabhai Bezanji to act for Mr Jamsetji Roostamji as Asst Marathi and Gujarati Translator and Interpreter.

The above appointments are to take effect from the 1st instant, except that of Mr Ramkrishna Ballal, whose appointment is to date from the time of his joining the office.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S J Harrison, Cotton Inspector, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr J H Todd to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Sattara.

Mr Narayen Ballal acted as Depy Conservator of Forests at Nassick, on full pay, from 13th Jan to 10th Feb 1871 He also acted as Depy Conservator of Forests from 11th Feb to 31st May 1871, and has been appointed to act as Asst Conservator of Forests, of the third grade, from 1st June 1871, vice Mr Scannell.

Mr Narayen Anunt has been appointed to act as Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, of the first grade, from 1st July 1871, vice Mr Narayen Ballal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Janardum Wassoodew Nadkurnee, Ramchundra Sadashive Oake, and Narayen Anunt to be Money Order Agents at Vingorla, Chiploon, and Rajapoor respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Pallis, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, on special duty, Belgaum and Kolapoor, passed an examination in the Hindustani language on the 4th September 1871, according to the lower standard.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Dunn, First Officer of the steamer Sind, acted as commander of that vessel during the absence of Mr Westbrooke on privilege leave, viz from 20th Nov 1869 to 27th February 1870.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs L R Ashburner and G W Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Khandeish in the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Messers T D Mackenzie and J H Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Mag of Nassick in the forenoon of the 12th instant.

Messrs G F. Sheppard and J. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Mag of Kaira, on the 16th instant, before office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Azum Madhowrow Ramchandra, second class Mamlutdar of talooka Joonere, in the Poona collectorate, to be second class Mamlutdar of talooka Barsee, in the Sholapoor collectorate.

Azum Rungrow Bheemajee to be second class Mamlutdar of talooka Joonere, and Azum Damodhur Hurree, third class Mamlutdar of talooka Kopurgaum, in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, to officiate as Mamlutdar of Joonere during Azum Rungrow Bheemajee's employment as a Deputy Collector, or until further orders.

Azum Ghazo Sheoram, fourth class Mamlutdar of talooka Rahoree, in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, to officiate as third class Mamlutdar of talooka Kopurgaum, in that collectorate.

Azum Balcrishna Ramchundra, fourth class Mamlutdar of talooka Kurmalla, in the Sholapore collectorate, to officiate as third class Mamlutdar of talooka Newassa, in the Ahmednuggur collectorate.

SHIPPING..

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Sea Queen	McBride	Liverpool, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Sultana	Mason	Rangoon.
	Copenhagen	Cowie	Kurrachee.
	Futhool Currim	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Muscat.
	M. S. Elphinstone(s)	Raffin	Coast and Carwar.

The Barque Solferino, Roux, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.

25 Warwick Castle.....Freebody ....Aden, Aug. 27.
Norna ..... Scurr ..... New Zealand, July 21
Glasgow ..... Lloyd ..... Galle, Sc t. 16.
Glenlyon ..... Reid ..... Hongkong, Aug. 3.
Ayesha (s) ..... Huggins ..... London, Aug. 5.
Bangalore (s) ..... Angove ..... Bombay, Sept 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.

24 Vixen (s) .... London.
Virago (s) .... Malta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRERETON—September 21st, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain Willoughby T. Brereton, 29th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

BLACK—September 18th, at 119, South Colingah Street, Calcutta, the wife of H T. Black, B. P. S., of a daughter.

GARDEN—September 20th, at Almorah, the wife of Major W. A. Garden, of a daughter.

HUNTER—September 23rd, at Madras, the wife of Captain Hunter R.E., of a son.

SCHORN—September 10th, at 89, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of E. S. Schorn, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

CRANSTON—September 20th, at Madras, the infant son of Mr. William Cranston.

MARSHALL—September 18th, on board the ship Aliquis in the Bay of Bengal, Mabel Emilie Louisa, infant daughter of Frederick and Georgiana Marshall, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871.

BEFORE the High Court breaks up for the holidays, leaving heavy arrears of work to stand over till the next term, we think it our duty to say a few words regarding the bitter complaints which have reached us, and which we are sorry to believe are but too well-founded, of the undue length of time which it now-a-days takes to obtain the decision of the High Court, at its Original Side, on the simplest question—sometimes even, for example, as to the construction of a will or other document, or the right to block up windows in a house. It not unfrequently happens, as we are informed, that between the filing of the plaint, which is the commencement of an action, and the delivery of the Court's judgment, as long a time as two years, or sometimes even more, has been known to elapse. There must be something radically wrong somewhere to admit of the existence of such a state of things. The expense to which suitors are put in the High Court of Bombay is enormous; the Court fees are on a high scale, in some departments monstrously high; yet the suitor cannot get what he is fairly entitled to—a speedy decision on the question which it has cost him so much in money and anxiety to bring before the Court.

One's first impression is that with regard to many of the delays of which suitors complain blame attaches to the several officers of the Court, but they deny that it is their fault, alleging that it is the system under which they work, and not themselves personally, that should be held responsible. We do not pretend to decide this knotty point, but we think it is one that ought to be inquired into by the Judges and remedied without loss of time. But we have no hesitation in pointing to the extraordinary slowness with which His Lordship the Chief Justice matures his judgments as one cause of the general dissatisfaction with which the administration of justice in the High Court is regarded. It is with unfeigned regret that we feel bound to offer this remonstrance. Towards Sir Michael Westropp personally no one who has the honour of knowing him can entertain any other feelings than those of admiration and esteem, and in his official capacity as Chief Justice of Bombay Sir Michael is looked up to by the profession generally as an able, hardworking, painstaking judge; but it is unhappily notorious that barristers and solicitors one and all condemn him for his habit of refraining from giving judgment for months, or it may be even years, after he has heard a case. The Chief Justice does not neglect his work, but, either from being too careful to give a literary finish to his judgments, or from over-sensitiveness about little subtleties of law which have really nothing to do with the main question at issue, he has fallen into a practice, which, to speak plainly, in some instances amounts to a positive denial of justice. To keep litigants in prolonged suspense on questions of perhaps vital importance to them is an act of the most refined cruelty. Besides, it cannot but be extremely difficult for any man to bear in mind, for months after he has tried a case, many facts and circumstances which would be fresh in his memory if he delivered his judgment at or shortly after the close of the trial. The demeanour of witnesses is often a most important element in the consideration of the weight to be attached to their testimony. If the judge allows months to intervene between the day he hears a witness give his evidence and the day on which he considers the effect of it, the impressions made on his mind at the time of that witness' examination must in the interval fade away; or, again, his memory, after such a lapse of time, may be at fault, and he may draw conclusions very different from those which he would have drawn if he had disposed of the case at the hearing.

We cannot see why, under any circumstances, more than a few weeks' time should be consumed in the process of considering judgment. The Puisne Judges of the High Court do their work with reasonable speed, and no one can quarrel with that excellent judge, Mr. Bayley, for having taken three weeks to prepare the elaborate judgment we published yesterday on the intricate and important case arising out of the "Aurora" frauds. But certainly a month ought to be the limit of delay in giving judgment. If a judge really requires time to read the law and hunt up cases, then we think he ought to be at liberty to make such arrangements with the other judges for carrying on the business of the Courts in his absence as will permit him to stay away from Court until he has completed this special work. Suppose anything were to happen to a judge who is accustomed to keep a number of unsettled cases by him waiting for a judgment—what ruinous consequences might, in such a case, ensue! All the cost of the former trials would have been wasted; it would be necessary to begin the whole work again from the beginning; and perhaps the witnesses whose evidence already given had entitled one of the parties to a verdict might not be forthcoming, and in their absence verdicts completely contradicting the former ones might be returned. These are unpleasant speculations; but it would be easy to point out at much greater length and with a larger variety of illustrations the actual and possible effects of a bad habit which we are sanguine the Chief Justice will not think it beneath his attention to correct.

UNLESS there is some mistake in the telegram about the project for bringing Kurrachee within five days' distance of London by rail, we must suppose that this is some entirely new scheme that has been brought forward, and that we have all the particulars of it yet to learn. The nearest approach to anything of the kind is the route Sir Henry Rawlinson spoke of in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee as being one of those which the Turkish Government favoured and which for years they had been willing to assist with large concessions. This route, crossing by a bridge from Constantinople to Scutari, follows the telegraph road through Asia Minor to Aleppo, is continued thence down the Euphrates to Bussora, and, skirting the head of the Persian Gulf, is prolonged by Bushire and Bunder Abbas to Kurrachee. The distance, however, by this route is 2,800 miles from Constantinople to Kurrachee; and, adding 1,300 for the distance from London to Constantinople, we have a total length of 4,100 miles to be covered on the whole journey. To do this distance in five days, at the rate of 820 miles a day, or 35 miles an hour with out allowing any time for stoppages, may not be an impossibility when once engineers have bridged the English Channel and the Dardanelles, and perhaps the new scheme includes these works as necessary parts of the whole mighty plan. A long journey by rail might, we suppose, if railway people gave more attention to these matters, be made as easy and comfortable to passengers as a long voyage on board a steamer, and, if once the secret of pleasant railway travelling were discovered, 35 miles an hour would be by no means an excessive speed for a train to keep up night and day for several days together. A thorough imperial highway from London to Kurrachee would be much more deserving of the support of both the English and Indian Governments than the proposed Euphrates valley railway from Scanderoon to the head of the Persian Gulf. The latter line would not do away with the sea voyage or save more than a few days in the transmission of mails and passengers; the former would be really a land line the whole way through, and, though it might be unavailable for the transport of troops, it would immensely facilitate intercourse between the Eastern and Western dominions of Queen Victoria. With a railway open to Kurrachee the Himalayas would soon become as familiar to and as much sought after by Englishmen as the Highlands of Scotland.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR went out to Colaba early yesterday morning, and paid a two hours' visit to the Lunatic Asylum, going over the whole building, and inspecting minutely all the arrangements for the accommodation of the inmates. Dr. Shepherd, who has charge of the Asylum, attended His Excellency during this inspection.

LIFE is not all made up of reports and statistics even for the members of the Government of India. The day before the news of the terrible crime committed at Calcutta threw a shadow over the festivities of Simla, there was a pleasant gathering of notabilities at the opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, and Sir Richard Temple, the Vice-President, himself an enthusiastic artist, quoted a bit of sentimental poetry in his introductory speech, and forgot his cares so far as to make a little joke about the society's little surplus for the year. Lord Mayo, not to be outdone by a mere member of Council, actually recited some lines from "Manfred" about "the difficult air of the iced mountain's top"—which must have suggested to his more prosaic hearers the reflection that there is nothing iced about the mountain at Simla in the season but the claret cup—and then he went on to rally the Finance Minister good-humouredly on his successful performances as an artist. "The beauties of Cashmere," said his Lordship, "have never been more graphically described than by my own countryman, Tommy Moore, in songs which no one but an Irishman could have written, seeing he never was in the country in his life. Perhaps I may be allowed to say, without implying anything derogatory to the Vice President's (Sir R. Temple's) talents, that his success in the various sketches taken by him during his recent tour in Cashmere may be somewhat attributed to the fact that these sketches were taken under the inspiration of a honeymoon trip; and, seeing the result of that trip, it is evident that he did fully enter into the spirit of that sweet poem of my countryman when he exclaimed—

> 'What a rapture is his
> Who in moonlight and music thus sweetly may glide
> O'er the lake of Cashmere with that one by his side;
> If a woman can make the worst wildern so dear,
> Think, think what a heaven she must make of Cashmere!"

Lord Palmerston, or "Tommy Moore" himself, could not have turned a compliment more neatly.

CAPTAIN G. E. ERSKINE, Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st grade, in Oudh, has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Revenue Department.

WE observe that it is now stated that Mr. Prinsep has been transferred from Patna to Hooghly partly at his own request, and that the change has no connexion with the Wahabee trial.

THE Madras Government has ordered that the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, and other acids at the Assay Office is to be discontinued, as they find the acids can be purchased more cheaply in the open market.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to invest the Chief Commissioner of Oudh with all the powers which, before the Financial Commissionership was abolished, the Financial Commissioner might have exercised as Chief Controlling Revenue Authority in Oudh.

A RUMOUR has been circulating in Calcutta that an extraordinary number of letters were posted to suspected Wahabee centres on Wednesday evening, and that many letters were detained at the Post Office as suspicious. This rumour the *Englishman* says it has good authority for contradicting.

WE (*Englishman*) understand that, owing to the unsatisfactory state of things in the Punjab, the Inspector-General of Police has been peremptorily ordered down from Simla to the plains. Several of the large cities in the province are under strict surveillance, and a great State trial in the Punjab is said to be on the *tapis*.

ON 22nd September, there were in circulation in the Bombay Circle currency notes of the total value of Rs. 4,61,64,260. Of this amount, Rs. 32,79,680 was in Rs. 10 notes; Rs. 17,39,580 in Rs. 20 notes; Rs. 21,07,800 in Rs. 50 notes; Rs. 59,88,200 in Rs. 100 notes; Rs. 26,40,000 in Rs. 500 notes; and Rs. 3,04,09,000 in Rs. 1,000 notes.

A FEW days ago we quoted from a Calcutta paper a statement that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court had asked for a guard during Court hours. It appears that that statement was incorrect, and that the real fact is that the Lieutenant-Governor sent to the judges asking if they wished for a guard, and that the unanimous answer of their Lordships was that they did not.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has been informed, upon reliable authority it tells us, that the Governor-General will not visit Burmah as anticipated. Regret is expressed that the Viceroy should have had reason to alter his intentions in this respect, as it is believed that such a visit would be fraught with good consequences to the province, which has not been seen by a Governor General of India since Lord Dalhousie's time.

WE are glad to see it stated that every reasonable facility as regards leave will be afforded to such officers as, though not forming part of the Camp of Exercise, may desire to witness the manœuvres. We also read that officers who may be selected to act in staff appointments at the Camp of Exercise, and who not already in receipt of staff allowances, will be allowed the use of Government horses during the time they are so employed.

IN the alterations in the Judicial offices of British Burmah, the following are stated to be the intended new appointments:—One Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, on Rs. 2,500 a month; one Recorder of Rangoon, on Rs. 2,500; one Judge of Maulmain, on Rs. 1,200, rising to Rs. 1,600; one magistrate of Rangoon, on Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,200; and one magistrate, each for Maulmain and Akyab, on Rs. 800, rising to Rs. 1,000. The increased charge caused by the above appointments will be partially balanced by the abolition of the posts of Recorder of Maulmain and Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, and by reducing the pay of three Deputy Commissioners.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, wanting information about the Camp of Exercise, asks—"Are we to be restricted in the number of Camp followers? Shall we each be obliged to have our own tent, or may two subs, if they like it, *chum* together? How about messes? Shall we be allowed to draw liquor from the canteen, or is an enterprising 'Europe shopkeeper' to be allowed to increase the number of our followers? Will Mrs. Bullets and the small shot have their bandstand to go to, or had they 'better have stayed where they were?' Shall we have an opportunity of seeing the new Army Signalling and Field Telegraph Train at work? and I would ask if there is any idea of taking the opportunity to have an assault-of-arms on a grand scale, and inter-regimental rifle shooting when all our work is over. It would be a grand opportunity."

THE Collector of the Kistna district, provoked by the unintelligible scrawls that pester him in the shape of taluk arzees, &c., has administered a wigging to the bad caligraphists, and delivered a lecture to the tahsildars on the subject of caligraphy—"It is quite possible," says the Collector, "even in running hand to make the letters and words clear and legible instead of slurring them over," &c. He concludes with the wholesome warning that, "under the spirit of the Revenue Board's Standing Order, No. 327, Dalyell's Guide, bad writing entails dismissal." A hint to some of the higher officials as well to show a good example to their subordinates by signing their names in a legible manner would probably not be out of place, for we can imagine no greater annoyance to a business man than to have to waste half an hour in vainly endeavouring to make out the scrawls that often stand for signatures.

CONCERT.

IN the Town Hall last night a concert was given for the benefit of the Strangers' Friend Society, and considering the excellent motive for which it was given and the superiority of the entertainment, we are glad to say it was a success. The platform was neatly and artistically decorated, so that the room, which was well filled, bore a very pleasing appearance. Shortly after nine o'clock the choristers and instrumentalists, numbering about fifty, many of whom, if not all, were members of the Philharmonic Society, took their places, while Herr Schmuck wielded the baton. The programme opened with the overture to Mozart's opera, "Le Nozzi de Figaro," which was fairly executed, though the brass seemed at times just heavy enough for the strings. The Chorus, "O, who will o'er the downs so free?" followed. In the absence of female voices, which we regarded as one of the few drawbacks of the concert, a very pleasing arrangement by Herr Schmuck was substituted, but though the chorus commenced fairly, it towards the end displayed the shakiness which is generally a characteristic of the beginning of the season. What followed was one of the features of the evening—namely, a gentleman amateur's rendering of "Where is another sweet as my sweet?"—one of the choicest morsels in Tennyson's last volume, "The Loves of the Wrens." Mr. Arthur Sullivan has invested it with his peculiar style of sweetness, not unmixed with some of his peculiar difficulties, and the amateur who interpreted it last night did it great justice, though at times we thought the sentiment might have been better expressed by more archness and softness than the singer imbued it with. A warm *encore* was deservedly awarded, and the ballad was as welcomely received on its repetition. We pass over the double quartette, "Summer song," by Mendelssohn, which might have been given better by more practice, and pass to what has been looked forward to with considerable interest in Bombay musical circles. We refer to selections from Herr Schmuck's "Messo Solenelle." This mass was first prepared for our local Philharmonic Society, and such was the success of its chief features that we understand the composer has determined to translate it from its condition of MS. to the dignity of print, and that it accordingly will be published in about three weeks hence. The power of creation of such music as a mass requires, to be in any way worthy of the grandeur of the theme, is given to few. It is no disparagement to Herr Schmuck to say that he is not a Mozart, but nevertheless we think he has produced a work, which, imitating that master in some particulars, is of great excellence, possessing not only beauty and strength, but also expressing considerable appreciation of what a work of that sacred character ought to be. The *andante* "Kyrie Eleison" is very pretty; but the strong *allegro* fugue movement of the "Gloria" is the best feature in the mass. Last night it went remarkably well, the singers, evidently carried away with the music and the magnificence of the sentiment, emphasising with spirit and correctness. They were not so successful in the conclusion of the Mass, as in the "Cum sancto" the tenors were at times slightly out of tune, though they culminated fairly on the "Amen." Herr Schmuck was very heartily applauded when his Mass was finished. At one time we thought the etiquette which seldom permits applause at sacred music in the concert-room was to be fairly broken through by an *encore*—a compliment which, even at the expense of decorum, could scarcely have been considered extravagant. The second part of the concert opened with the overture to "Tancred." In the *presto* and *prestissimo* movements there was considerable haziness about the runs, but otherwise the overture was very fairly executed. "The Two Roses," by Werner, a beautiful ballad, was capitally sung by the gentlemen who formed the quartette, and on a redemand had to be given again. Herr Schmuck next gave a violin solo on "Souvenirs d'Ernst, regarding the authorship of which there is considerable doubt. The selections abound with all sorts of difficulties, requiring no small amount of executive ability to overcome, but they were entirely mastered by the performer last night. He introduced several astonishing effects in double-stopping and fingering, and his transitions from the lower octaves to *altissimo*, clear and sharp, though the violin was here a little out of good tone, and his variations on the "Carnival de Venice," were much admired and applauded. In answer to an unmistakable *encore*, Herr Schmuck performed a cavatina by Raff, which was distinguished by the same executive abilities, and was equally well received. The gentleman who sang in the fore part of the evening so successfully next gave "The Storm." With the exception of a flatness of tone on one of the upper notes, he sang it exceedingly well. He was honoured with another *encore*, and the audience were treated to "From Rock to Rock," by Sullivan, which was hit off with humour and fluency. The full choir then gave a "Drinking Song," by Mendelssohn, in which they made their most creditable appearance, and the concert concluded about half-past eleven with the Queen's Anthem.

Herr Schmuck, Mr Barlow, and the gentlemen who assisted them, deserve credit for getting up so excellent a concert for so worthy an object.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

PARIS, 27TH SEPT., EVG.

At the meeting of the Peace Congress at Lausanne to-day, M. André Leo apologised for the acts of the Commune, causing indescribable tumult.

The subscriptions to the City of Paris Loan are considerably in excess of the amount required.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and there was a good enquiry for Surats at advancing prices.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 11⅛d.
Consols for Account, 92½.
4 and 5 per cent. Rupee Paper, unchanged.
5½ per cent. do. do. 109¾.
The sum of £553,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

CALCUTTA, 28TH SEPT., 1 P.M.

THE trial of the assassin of Chief Justice Norman took place to-day before a Special Jury, who returned an immediate verdict of guilty. Mr. Justice Paul then sentenced the prisoner to death.

No fresh evidence has come to light with regard to his identity.

The trial lasted two hours, the Court being densely crowded.

THE MUTINY AT GOA.

WE received the following telegram yesterday evening:—

"From the Secretary to Government, Goa, to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

"GOA, 28TH SEPT., 4 P.M.

"Your telegrams about the mutiny of troops in Goa are not correct.

"The Government keeps power.

"By the proclamation you can appreciate the true events."

[If we had the proclamation, no doubt it would help us to appreciate the true events; but the Secretary has omitted to send it. We have, however, telegraphed for it, and hope to get a reply before we go to press. The Secretary to the Government of

HIGH COURT.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

175/335-69—Dallas and Lynch—Rao Bahadoor Vicharungum and another *v* Laxumon Babajee and another—Keir, Prescot and Wittet

SPECIAL (CASE FROM SMALL CAUSE COURT.)

3774-71—Mr Lynch—Bhicoo Cassinath and another *v* Dayal Kalidass—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

FOR JUDGMENT

LONG CAUSES

583-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Vizbhoocandass Hurrybhoy *v* Crustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher—Part heard

352-70—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Culliandass Kessoram *v* Tooleedjee Kursondass—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

226-70—Leathes and Crawford—Pestonjee Furdoonjee and others *v* Cowasjee Nowrojee and others—Manisty and Fletcher

509-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Runchordass Toolesdass *v* Nalha Jadowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

602-70—C Tyabjee—Mathoordass Sorjee *v* The Agra Bank, Limited—No appearance

456-70—C Tyabjee—Laila Kutchra, &c, *v* Mrs Mary Ann Thomas—Mr Payne

239-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Luckmidass Narrondass *v* Moorar Poonja—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

194-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Furbhotam Samra Senoy *v* Wassoodew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson and Payne

602-68—C Tyabjee—Kerbadjee Hormusjee *v* Brijvullubdass Jugjeevundass—Dallas and Lynch

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Hoosen *v* Memon Sullamon Tharoo—Thacker and Chalk—Part heard

647-70—[illegible] and Crawford—The Bombay Gas Company *v* [illegible]ass Nensee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

637-70—Dr Dallas (for Paupr) Peter de Souza *v* Joseph deCosta—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

687-70—Khunderao Morojee—Casseram Ramjee *v* Crustnarao Ragoonathjee—Shamrao Pandurang

824-70—Jamadhun Gopall—Sayed Emamudin bin and others *v* Mahanjee Nanjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop

845-70—J Cleary—Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Lalla and others *v* The Mazagon Land Reclamation Company, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are reports for the fortnight ending 15th September:—

KURSUD.—The rain-fall registered at Kurjut up to the 15th September was 78 inches.

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MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran up to the 15th September amounted to 155 inches and 89 cents.

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AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—The weather was hot during the fortnight under report. The crops were generally fair throughout the district, save in the talookas of Duskrohie, Dholka, and Sanund, in which the jowaree, cereals, and particularly rice, were being scorched from want of rain. The state of public health was reported to be good.

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TANNA COLLECTORATE.—The rainfall was not very favourable throughout the collectorate. The state of the crops was reported to be generally fair, excepting in the talookas where the fall of rain had been scanty. The state of public health was generally good. Fever prevailed slightly in Shapoor and Petta Khalapoor. Cholera still continued to a slight extent at Callian. Cattle disease prevailed in talooka Shapoor, Moorbar, Kurjut, and Petta Khalapoor.

MURDER OF A HINDOO MONEY-LENDER.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Friday last, the case of the Queen vs. Baloo Raghoo, was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge, the accused, aged about thirty years, committed for trial by H. E. Winter, Esq., Magistrate, full-power, in the Tanna district, was charged with murder, in having on or about the 13th July last, in the Panwell talooka, caused the death of one Khooshal Purbhoodas.

The Sessions Judge, in recording his finding, said—The deceased Khooshal Purbhoodas was a money-lender, and had obtained a decree against the accused Baloo Raghoo as surety for a defaulter. He took the witness, Gopal Remchunder, a Court peon, and some friends, and proceeded to execute it by attachment of accused's (Baloo's) cattle in the same village. On their arrival, the accused was out on their arrival, but came home, and then went with a blanket wrapped about him to where his cattle had been taken in the village. He enquired of Khooshal Purbhoodas' business; and on hearing that he had attached his buffaloes, he immediately drew a toddy knife from under the blanket, and cut Khooshal Purbhoodas down by a blow across the throat with it. Khooshal never spoke again, staggered a few paces, and fell dead. Accused was at once arrested. He (the accused) fully admitted the offence from the first, and has appeared to attempt to justify it, by the fact that the attachment was utter ruin to himself and his family. While fully admitting that the accused, Baloo Raghoo, seeing himself ruined by having been surety for another, had great ground for sorrow, and perhaps just ground for resentment against a hard creditor, it is clear that his killing Khooshal Purbhoodas was a deliberate act, and was not committed on the sudden heat of temper. I am, therefore, in the absence of any palliating circumstance, obliged to pass other than a capital sentence. I shall do so, and leave it to the High Court to determine whether a secondary punishment will not suffice.

The Court, on the plea of guilty of accused, found that he was guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed against the accused.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Peshawur on the 20th instant, says that the two Europeans who arrived from Cabul *vid* Koorum and Kohat a few days ago had left for Lahore.

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NATIVES BATHING AT HYDRANTS.—This disgusting practice is being energetically put down by the police. No fewer than 12 persons were on Saturday taken into custody for the offence.—*Indian Daily News.*

* * *

THE average number of European troops employed in India during the nine years, 1861-1869, was 67,363. The total number of men who died or were invalided during the same period was 34,916, or rather more than half. The deaths were—from cholera, 3,473, and from ordinary causes, 9,853.—*Englishman.*

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SUICIDE IN LOCK-UP AT HOWRAH.—On the 16th instant, a respectable native, named Nooroo Churn Bose, was charged with theft of Rs. 5 in silver and some brass utensils belonging to a native railway contractor, in whose house the deceased was residing. On the evening of the above date, at 2 P.M., he was arrested and put in the lock-up, and at 6 P.M. he was visited by the native officer on duty. Again at 8 P.M., when his food was taken to him, he was found hanging by his neck. It appears he had done the deed with his *dhoty*, one end of which he tied to the top of a window and the other end round his neck. The lock-ups at Howrah are built in such a manner that the guard on duty is unable to see from outside, unless the door is opened, what transpires within.—*Ibid.*

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A MAGISTRATE'S CARRIAGE STOPPED.—The carriage of Mr. Roberts, the Southern Division Magistrate, on entering the police compound yesterday morning, was stopped by a Mahomedan ridiculously attired with flowers and coloured clothes, with a stick in his hand. Mr. Roberts did not wish to proceed in the matter or press any charge against the man, the police having informed him that the man was out of his mind. Mr. Roberts said in Court that this was not the first time that the man had run after his carriage, which he had actually stopped to-day. The man was then brought before Mr. Miller, the Northern Division Magistrate, where he said (in English) that he had come to [illegible]rate, and on being asked by the magistrate from Abys[illegible] *by* running after gentlemen's carriages what he meant, as he had once done after his (Mr. Miller's) buggy [illegible]so, he said he was teased by people at the police gate, and he wished to complain against them. He said also he had never been to any lunatic asylum. He was on the spot to the Sealdah Pauper Hospital for examination as to whether he is insane.—*Ibid.*

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THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Simla, says—"I am happy to inform you that Dr. Macnamara operated very successfully on the eyes of the Maharajah of Jeypore on the 17th instant. Everything is going on to-day to the entire satisfaction of the medical attendants, and it is hoped that in about eight days the Maharajah will be convalescent and be entirely restored to sight."

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GAME LAWS FOR INDIA.—Game laws for the protection of European residents in India are absolutely necessary. We require game for our health's sake: we cannot content ourselves with shooting green parrots from our verandahs. In this country the reasons *pro.* are strong: the reasons *con.* are very weak. The poor do not want the game for themselves: nor does the game of India devastate the crops. Our next Viceroy may not be a sportsman, so let us agitate for our game-laws before Lord Mayo goes.—*Pioneer.*

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THE INDIGO CROP.—We are sorry to know that our former statement regarding the deplorable prospects of the indigo crop in these provinces was, if anything, too favourable. In Jounpore it has been a complete failure; there has been an average falling off of over nine per cent in the produce of the principal concerns this year. We fear that this, coupled with the excessive bad seasons since 1867, will oblige some of the planters to give up their factories. Drought, hail, locusts have successively attacked the plant, and the heavy rain has so completely washed the colour out of it as to leave it scarcely worth manufacturing.—*Pioneer.*

* * *

THE FLOODS.—The floods in Oudh appear to have been almost as destructive as those in Jounpore and Azimgurh. In Fyzabad, which has suffered most, the number of fallen houses is estimated at 1,000. In Sultanpore and Baraitch also the distress is very great. In the former place many respectable native women have been driven out of their houses and obliged to take shelter in the Sessi and under any temporary erections. The Tonse at Azimgurh, though still rising on the 23d, was no longer doing so at the same alarming rate. The rise during the previous night had been only of three inches. Messrs. Sandford and Rogers were living in the *kutwalee*, to be on the spot in case of emergency. Here, as at Jounpore, all the European officials and residents, without exception, seem to have exerted themselves with admirable devotion and disregard of self. Dr. Wood is defending his jail against the invading floods, as Todleben defended Sebastapol, though in his case also final success seems hopeless. Two more European bungalows have had to be abandoned, and native houses have melted or crumbled away on all sides. Everything possible has been done to mitigate the general wretchedness which still, however, is very great. Still there has been no plundering or disorder.—*Ibid.*

DICTA FROM THE DITCH.

CALCUTTA, 24th September.

THE DEATH OF MR. NORMAN.

THERE is but one topic on which I can write to you at present, as it is the sole absorbing one with all classes of the community here. It is of course that which relates to the sad tragedy enacted at the Town Hall on Wednesday last, when one of the most popular of Judges and of men fell beneath the knife of an assassin. Consternation fell upon all when the news spread—which it did like wild-fire—that the good and gentle Mr. Justice Norman had been foully murdered. Astounded by intelligence which seemed so improbable, the rumour was at first discredited, but when the crowd gathering round Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co.'s premises to which the wounded gentleman had been conveyed, made the road impassable, the sad truth became recognised, and sorrow and indignation filled all hearts. Had not the murderer been removed as speedily as he was from the scene of his villainy, there can hardly be a doubt but that he would have been lynched by the excited and angry people. Telegrams and the daily papers will have put you in full possession of all details up to date. Though writing close on post hour, I have nothing to add which can throw light upon the cause of the diabolical deed. Conjectures of course are rife in every direction, but you would not thank me for sending them. Men are still talking as their indignation, their prejudices, or even as their fears dictate. The police have succeeded in discovering nothing of importance. In fact, the police of Calcutta has become a byword as a silver-braided sham. The evidence given before both Magistrate and Coroner will shew you how little the guardians of our lives and property are to be depended on, even to speak the truth. Chowkeydar A contradicts Chowkeydar B, Inspector C contradicts both, regarding the circumstances of this melancholy affair, but all agree in awarding praise to themselves for energy, vigilance, and courage in rushing to the help of the wounded Judge. Comment on the police evidence is useless. From their own mouths they can be judged. The disgraceful want of arrangement at the funeral on Thursday has been already noticed in the *Englishman*, but not in nearly so severe terms as the truth demanded. I was in Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co.'s when the Chief Justice expired. He had been taken into Mr. W. Spink's private office-room and placed there upon a couch. It was found impossible to take him to Messrs. Scott, Thomson, and Co.'s, as at first intended, where he would have been with all medical and surgical remedies at hand. The case was cruelly hopeless from the first, but everything that could be done by human skill was done. Mr. Spink, himself an invalid, was unceasing in his endeavours to render all required help, and he and Mr. Brown continued close to the wounded gentleman to the last. The scene in the little landing place adjoining the room where he was dying I shall not easily forget. Several medical men, barristers and friends, all waiting to give what assistance might be wanted, all hoping against hope, yet fearing the worst. Doctors Ewart, Palmer, and Norman Chevers; Messrs. Wilkinson, Macrae, Francis, and Spink, remained till all was over. Mrs. Norman of course was by the bedside, bearing her terrible affliction with al...nat not... fortitude which it seems to be the proud prerogative of woman only to possess on occasions such as this was. Up to the hour of death kindly inquiries continued to come from all quarters and classes; indeed, no death-bed here ever had so many mourning around it, for, as one of the papers aptly quoted, "all the city was moved." The funeral was the largest remembered in Calcutta—the crowd could hardly have been less than seven thousand. But of all these details you have already heard.

A serious matter in connection with this sad affair has been a *contretemps* between the Magistrate of the Southern Division and the Commissioner of Police. I believe you may trust to the following as a correct story of what occurred.

THE SQUABBLE BETWEEN MR. ROBERTS AND THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE COURT.

On the morning of the murder, about 11-30, a gentleman present in the Police Court, where Mr. Roberts was trying a case, said—"Your Worship, the Chief Justice has been stabbed at the High Court, and the prisoner is in Mr. Giles' (the Deputy Commissioner) room, and Mr. Giles is taking depositions. Mr. Roberts immediately left the bench and went to Mr. Giles' room, where that gentleman was writing down answers to questions put to the prisoner by a superintendent of police. The Magistrate, it is said, objected to the Deputy Commissioner examining the prisoner and writing down his replies on the usual judicial forms, styling such proceedings as "illegal;" for if depositions were to be taken, they should be taken before a sitting magistrate in open Court, which he (Mr. Roberts) then was. Mr. Giles replied that he was acting under Mr. Hogg's instructions, whereupon Mr. Roberts again remarked that the proceeding was illegal, and left the room and returned to his bench. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the prisoner was brought into this magistrate's court by a superintendent, who stated that he had done so by order of the Deputy Commissioner, the charge being—"Attempt to murder the Chief Justice by stabbing him." The prisoner was then placed at the bar and the charge explained to him, and the magistrate commenced taking the depositions of the witnesses. While doing this the Commissioner of Police entered, and taking his seat on the bench, entered into a conversation with Mr. Roberts, which however was not heard in court. The prisoner was remanded to jail, with the order that he should be brought up for further examination on Saturday at 11 A.M., but the Court stated that at the earnest solicitation of the Commissioner of Police, and with a view to the identification of the prisoner, the Magistrate consented that he (the prisoner) should remain in the custody of the Commissioner until 11 A.M. next day (Thursday.) On that morning the Magistrate sat as usual, at 11 A.M., for about two hours, when the Court closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice. The prisoner was not brought forward, as according to the Magistrate's order he should have been in the Presidency Jail. On Friday, at 11 A.M., the adjourned inquest which had taken a view of the body on Thursday morning re-met, when the Coroner announced that the warrant which he had issued to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail to bring up the prisoner before the court of inquest had been returned to him with an endorsement on the back to the effect that there was no such prisoner in the jail! The prisoner, however, appeared before the Court, being still, notwithstanding the magistrate's remand, in the custody of the police. The inquest was proceeded with, the jury returning a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder, on which charge the prisoner was committed for trial by the Coroner, and removed to the jail. On the following morning (Saturday) the Coroner personally delivered to the presiding Judge in Sessions the inquisition signed by himself and jury, and announced that the prisoner was in the Presidency Jail fully committed for trial.

At half-past eleven Mr. Roberts took his seat as magistrate at the Police Bench, and called on the case for further examination—but no prisoner was forthcoming. Mr. Superintendent Percy informing the magistrate that the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail had refused to give up the prisoner, as he had never had him in custody on the remand warrant issued by the magistrate on the 20th, which warrant contained the order to bring the prisoner before the Police Court on the 23rd. It will be observed that, in spite of the magisterial warrant, the police had the custody of the prisoner up to the time of his committal to jail by the Coroner. Mr. Roberts then issued an order for the immediate production of the prisoner for the jail, and delivered it to Superintendent Percy, who returned with the prisoner after a delay of two hours. This delay, I am assured, was caused by the prisoner having been taken by Mr. Hogg's orders first of all to a photographic studio to have his likeness taken. Whether the superintendent and his assistants availed themselves of this opportunity of having their own portraits taken singly or as an artistic group in company with the prisoner, I do not know. I only know that the magistrate was kept idly waiting, which, to say the least, was hardly polite.

[The correspondent here quotes the conversation in the Police Court, a report of which we published yesterday.]

On the arrival of the prisoner his case was at once proceeded with. From the evidence given by Superintendent Percy, you will see that the prisoner was held in the sole custody of the police from 11-15 A.M. on the 20th until 5 P.M. of the 22nd instant. You will also see that the prisoner was sent out three times from the police lock-up—twice in charge of a European superintendent, and once in charge of a *Musalman* inspector! The latter arrangement, remembering that the prisoner was taken out for a pilgrimage in hopes of his being identified as a Wahabee conspirator, may strike you, Mr. Editor, as almost as strange an arrangement as if you were to place a cat in charge of your milk. The evidence as to the murder was complete, the man having been taken red-handed. Besides his pilgrimage, the prisoner underwent unremitting attentions on the part of the police to induce him to confess. This, Superintendent Percy states, he did in the lock-up at 1-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 21st of September, the very morning and hour that the unfortunate Chief Justice breathed his last. The jemadar and a syce of the lamented gentleman were also examined, and a police chowkeydar, Lall Doobay, who had not been examined on the first day. The evidence given by this man took the merit of the first defence of the assassin to himself, though freely admitting that the prisoner had been struck by a coolie with a bamboo,—a statement denied by the other chowkeydar, Furboo Doobee, who also claimed the honor of being the first to rush to the rescue, by seizing the murderer by the knife-hand and tripping him up. The discrepancies in police evidence in Calcutta are neither few nor far between; and we are not startled now by one section of that valuable force flatly contradicting another section on oath. The frequency of such exhibitions gives a zest to the Court's proceedings, and brings to light the varied powers of imagination as at present possessed by the police.

During the hearing of the case, but after Mr. Hogg had left the Court, a letter was handed to the magistrate, who, after opening it, said—"I have received this letter, marked *urgent* in red ink. It is a copy of a complaint from the Commissioner of Police made against my action in this case to the Government of Bengal. I consider it a very inconvenient time when I am on the Bench taking evidence in a case of murder to receive such a letter." I forgot to say that Mr. Roberts stated also that he had made these extrajudicial remarks from the Bench, as he felt that his only safety was in publicity. The evidence having closed, and the prisoner reserving his defence, the magistrate fully committed him to the High Court Session for trial.

On Mr. Roberts appearing before the sitting Judge, Mr. Justice Paul, which he did immediately after closing the Police Court, and informing His Lordship that he had fully committed the prisoner as magistrate, Mr. Wilkins, the Standing Counsel, moved the Court to adjourn the Sessions to Thursday next, which after some discussion the learned Judge agreed to do. The prisoner will on that day be tried by a special jury before Mr. Justice Paul, the Judge appointed to sit during the vacation. As to the matter between the Senior Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, nothing further is known, but the affair has caused not a little excitement in Calcutta. It is not of course for me to offer an opinion—I simply give you, as your correspondent, what I believe to be a correct version of what occurred, "extenuating nothing, nor setting down aught in malice." Various stories are of course floating about as to what occurred between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hogg, when the latter went to the private house of the former, and afterwards when he sent his deputy there with a letter; also with regard to the private conversation on the Bench which I have already referred to, as well as the letter of complaint to Government. Of these stories however, I have taken no note. I have simply given you what occurred in open Court, or within my own knowledge, as your —*Pioneer.*

MUD-LARK.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1870.

(*Pioneer.*)

AFTER the stereotyped orders which for many years ushered the annual police reports of these provinces to the gaze of a disappointed public, it is pleasing to observe the keen scrutiny, the intelligent deductions, the broad views, and sensible suggestions for future guidance which characterize the Government review of the Police Administration Report of these provinces for 1870, now before us. The review is a monument of industry and patient research into a mass of statements and figures which, however interesting to those deeply personally concerned, are far too numerous and intricate to engage the attention of the casual reader. The result of Mr. Elliott's labour is not only to put before the public in a compact and comprehensive form all those points of the police administration which are of general interest; but, at the same time, by a useful collation of facts and an intelligible comparison of percentages, to point out to the officers of the force the amount of success or otherwise which has attended their individual efforts, enabling the Government to give discriminative praise where it is due, and not omitting to hold up to the light the shortcomings of those who have failed to give satisfaction. The deep interest and close observation of their work thus exhibited by the head of the Government cannot fail to stimulate every officer to greater exertions, and to have a good effect on the police administration of the province generally.

We proceed briefly to select, for the benefit of our readers, from Mr. Carmichael's interesting, although somewhat voluminous, report a few of the more leading statistics of crime for the past year, and will then take the liberty of noticing some of the more prominent points of the general police administration. That the calendar of crime is less by nearly 20,000 offences (chiefly against property) in 1870 than in 1869 merely proves that we have had a better season, and that happily the poorer classes have no longer to rob and steal for a livelihood. It affords no criterion of the efficiency of the police. We must go a little deeper into the figures before we can judge of their work for the past year. Of 73,677 cases recorded in 1870, including 318 murders, 2,218 other cases affecting life, 205 rapes and unnatural offences, 85 dacoities, 412 highway robberies, 16,547 burglaries, 3,454 cattle thefts, 24,152 other thefts, and 53 cases of robbery by means of poison—only 43,387, or 58 per cent, were inquired into, and convictions found in 59·5 per cent. We shall have more to say on this subject by-and-bye. Three hundred and fifteen persons were condemned for wilful murder; 13,471 robbers and thieves were punished. Property valued at Rs. 11,10,231 was stolen in 43,433 cases, and recoveries in 19,366 cases were made to the value of Rs. 4,13,198, or 37·2 per cent. The nett loss by crime distributed over a population of 30,106,462 gives an average loss per head of 4¼ pie. In Madras for the same year the percentage of property recovered is only 18·7. The Inspector-General of Police of that Presidency considers 30 per cent a high general average, anything beyond it being probably due to chance successes, or untrue. Of persons arrested and tried 76 per cent were convicted. In Madras the percentage is only 58·3. In these respects, therefore, we may claim for our police a high standard of efficiency. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, rightly looks for still better results, and places the standard of perfection in each district at not less than 80 per cent of conviction to persons arrested for crimes, exclusive of nuisance cases. The success of the police under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrwhitt in prosecuting cases of kidnapping is justly noticed by His Honor with especial satisfaction. Eighty out of 90 kidnapped girls and 10 out of 14 boys have been recovered. In 70 cases out of 70 cases convictions were obtained. And 105 out of 149 arrested were convicted and sentenced for this abominable crime.

It may not be uninteresting to the public to know something of the strength, constitution, and cost of the force to whom are to be attributed the above very fairly creditable results, and on whom we rely for protection of our lives and property. The constabulary of these provinces consists of 3,603 petty officers, of whom 1,577 are Mahomedans, the rest being composed of Hindus, Sikhs, and Goorkhas; and 17,106 constables, of whom 6,182 only are Mahomedans, making a total strength of 20,709 constables. The total cost for the year, including contingencies included, is Rs. 29,20,958. The above force is supplemented by 79,724 town and village chowkedars, making a total strength of 99,329 men; of these some 5,500 only are supplied with fire-arms, for guarding treasuries and jails, escorting prisoners and quelling local riots. A few are armed with swords, and the rest with batons or *lathies*. There are 603 mounted constables. The average of each European officer's charge is 2,055 square miles with a population of 819,477; of each native officer, 1,215 square miles with an average population of 58,804. Sixty-six municipalities under Act VI. of 1868, and 259 towns under Act XX. of 1856 (Chowkedaree Act), pay for their own police. In these towns 10,467 persons were arrested by the police for committing nuisances, and 9,490 punished. The chief enemy of the police however, would seem to be, to quote a description by Colonel Davis, Deputy Inspector-General, "the brutalized and stupid burglar who works with a sword, and the more crafty burglar who works *pro tem.* as a cat." What the ameliorative effects of improved legislation, better pay, more careful training and education of the present constabulary, and the greater detective skill acknowledged to be theirs in dealing with graver offences and systematic and professional crime, the "burglar" still continues to foil their most combined efforts to deal with him on terms beneficial to the public interest. During the year 1870 no less than 16,599 burglaries were committed, of these only 12 per cent. were successfully prosecuted, and only 2,870 gentlemen of the craft for a time rendered harmless by incarceration. With the above exception, the police on the whole seem to have worked well and to have been fairly successful.

Of particulars of districts we have little to record. We are glad to see our old friends, Lieutenant-Colonels Swiney and Harrison, Hon. W. Fraser, Captain Stanley Clarke, Lieutenant Ryves, Messrs. Thomas, Williams, Goad, Berrill, Sydney Smith, Clifford, and Parker, still coming to the front; and we congratulate Mr. Peppin, the District Superintendent of Etawah, on his well-deserved praise from the Lieutenant-Governor:—"In discretion of arrest this district stands far above all others in the North-West Provinces, and the Government congratulates Mr. Peppin that in no district do the returns show so little hardship brought on innocent men as in his." Etawah takes a high stand in efficient prosecution of offences against both person and property. In taking leave of Ajmere, now no longer a part of the North-West, His Honor, in recording for the last time the commendations of Mr. Bower, thinks they have so often received before, thanks him for his long and meritorious service under the North-West Administration. In Mr. Bower, the Inspector General has lost one of his best and most efficient police officers. The Lieutenant-Governor also expresses his great satisfaction that the Ajmere and Mhairwara districts are now in certain respects as a local battalion of the army in a position for which it is so much better qualified than for police duties, and to which its conspicuous loyalty in 1857 entitled it. Mr. Halsey's able and interesting report from Cawnpore is quoted as the best magisterial report received this year. Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of Benares, is commended for the police supervision and the pains taken to certain promise indicated by this year's labour "of a good and distinguished administration." With the best wishes for its fulfilment, we now take leave of Mr. Carmichael and his interesting narrative, deferring to another issue a few comments on general points of the police administration.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY IN CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 25.)

WE informed our readers about a month ago that a proposal had at last been made to the Secretary of State for India to convert the Board of Revenue into a species of executive council, on which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should be the president; and more or less modified statements to the same effect have since appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries. During the last two or three days, the question has been asked by many people—Who is the chief executive authority in Calcutta, in the absence of both the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal? For the purposes of this question, which has possessed a special significance, it would be equally unprofitable to reply, the Commissioner of Police or the Chief Magistrate of the city. The occasions on which it may become necessary to repeat the question may not often recur; but political complications necessitating a repetition of it may occur from time to time; and it is desirable to know what progress is being made towards its satisfactory solution hereafter. Officers of high standing in the service, fully competent to assume the leadership either of the administration or of society, are available in sufficient numbers in Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood; but the internal constitution of the administration forces them into curious corners from which any independent notion on their part becomes impossible, even under the pressure of the most urgent necessity. A mere Secretary to Government may, no doubt, sometimes take it upon himself to issue orders in the name of the Government, and he may exercise this responsibility with the wisest discretion; but it is scarcely necessary to point out that this mere semblance of Government authority can appeal but imperfectly to public confidence, if the head of the administration should be known to be out of the reach of the telegraph for the best part of the year, and if telegraphic aid is sometimes uncertain, and even when it can be calculated on, is far from being absolute.

It has been felt within the past few days that the presence of a responsible executive Council in Calcutta is a great political necessity. It may also have been felt that it is an important social necessity; but such a necessity is an abstraction which may be made to get along even without necessities. The social want is chiefly remarkable for its suggestiveness; and it suggests the consideration that grave political complications may any day arise, which may refuse to be smoothed away after the fashion of mere social inconveniences. What therefore is there to hinder the creation of a local executive council?

The conversion of the Board of Revenue into such a council would serve two important purposes. It would bring into the Government of Bengal a vast amount of valuable practical experience of the country, of the habits of the people, of the details of administration; and it would not only place this experience in immediate communication with the head of the Government, and thereby obviate the delays occasioned by frequent references to a separate Board—for this experience already exists in the form of the Board of Revenue; but it would also enable this experience to act promptly, in the name of the Government, which it would more really represent than any mere secretary ever could, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from Calcutta. We do not offer these remarks on the present occasion as the result of original speculations which are now for the first time revealed to the public. They have occurred to many public writers in the country, and have previously appeared in one form or another in our own columns. We have been tempted to repeat them to-day in the above form by an occurrence which, though partaking almost exclusively of a social character, has never'theless suggested some possible contingencies of a very different character which must be seen by all who are able to realise them, to impart considerable importance to the observations which we have ventured on making. And the considerations contained in these observations may serve, if rightly apprehended, to expedite the consummation of a reform which is believed to be in process of construction.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Coroner of Madras on Monday morning held an adjourned inquest, touching the death of the lunatic, who died at the Lunatic Asylum on the 17th instant, under suspicious circumstances. The following depositions were taken:—

William Morehead, deposed—I am head keeper here. I saw the deceased at 10 P.M. on the 15th instant. He was then laying down in hospital. At 2 A.M. or 2-15, I went round again and saw this toty lying at the door of the room in which the deceased was. There was no warder there, then, or at 10 P.M. I do not know who the warder should have been, but there was one who ought to have been there. The duty of the warder is to attend to the patients during the day, and to sleep in the verandah at night. I heard no noise that night. No report was brought to me during the night. I did not report the absence of the warder. There was no regular warder appointed, but the toty remained when required, and if a man was violent, a warder was appointed to watch him. I do not know the warder then in charge of the hospital. I do not know anything as to the death of the deceased. Since the 19th instant, rounds have been introduced at two hours. There are no means of checking the rounds adopted.

Dr. James Smith, on his former oath stated—The rounds were introduced on the 7th instant, and not on the 19th instant. They were introduced in consequence of a disturbance in one of the cottages, and I considered it important that the asylum could be guarded in such a way by the practice of making the day warders night attendants. In practice they always slept at night. I consider the rounds sufficient in asylums if tell-tale clocks be employed. It is the system employed at Harwell, and other large asylums in England. A cottage system like this requires more supervision than a block asylum, and I consider that each inhabited cottage should have a day and a night warder. The subject is under consideration, and the suggestion of day and night warders has already been made by me.

Moonesawmy deposed—I am a toty, and live in Pursewalkum. I was lying at the door of the hospital the night the deceased was injured. I was asleep except when the para woke me twice. No one was there watching but myself. There was no warder. I always slept there, from the time the sick man went in. I heard no noise during the night. The gunman in going into the room to see the deceased struck. I never saw him knocked down. I never saw any patient knocked down here, or treated with violence by any one.

Moonesawmy deposed—I am a warder here, and live in Pursewalkum. I relieved the last witness at 6 o'clock on the morning after the deceased was hurt. The last witness was asleep—I went inside and found the deceased in bed properly and dirty. The other patient was in bed too. Both patients were asleep.

Daniel Henry Gray deposed—I am apothecary here and live here. I saw the deceased on the morning of the 14th instant. He was then suffering from pain in the chest and sides. He said nothing, but when I asked what was the matter, he pointed to this keeper. I have enquired but have found out nothing more. The deceased was always incoherent before this even. This patient was present and said nothing. I also had no interview. I have never had occasion to find fault with this keeper for violence. I cannot tell how the deceased was injured.

Abboye deposed—I am a gardener here and live in Inavaram. I act as a warder. I was attending the deceased on the morning of the 14th instant. I relieved the witness Moonesawmy. I do not know how the deceased was injured. I did not touch him. I do not know why he pointed me out. I denied it at the time.

The jury were of opinion that the deceased died from fracture of several of the ribs produced by some cause unknown; and they begged the Coroner to bring to the notice of Government the watching in the Asylum is, in their opinion, insufficient. They would suggest that one day and one night warder be appointed to each inhabited cottage who shall have no other duty than either day or night work, and that tell-tale clocks be provided.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. A. S. LOWE.

SEVENTH DAY, FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Court assembled at 10 A.M., and immediately closed doors for deliberation. On the opening of the Court the Judge Advocate stated that the services of Colonel Mocatta, 3rd Sikh Infantry, were placed at the disposal of the Court as *pro tem.* Interpreter. Colonel Mocatta was then duly sworn in.

The prosecutor put in an application to permit him to put in certain evidence taken before the Court of Enquiry in order to corroborate the witnesses for the prosecution.

By Court—The Court asks the prosecutor whether he intends to put in the said evidence generally to corroborate the witnesses in the examination in chief to show that they made the same statement then as now, or merely to use the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in re-examination to re-establish the credibility of a witness so far as such credibility may have been affected by cross-examination.

By Prosecutor—The object is to corroborate the witness upon particular points by the previous statement without reference to the particular period of his examination in this Court at which the same matter has been elicited, and especially when the defence has attempted to shake his evidence upon any point.

The prisoner leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

Court closed.

The Judge Advocate being called on for an opinion states,—

1st—That in my opinion the Court has no authority to admit the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry for the purpose sought by Lieutenant-Colonel Keer without the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2nd—Further it does not appear to me that a Military Court of Enquiry is a Court of such a nature that statements made before it can be used under the provision of the 31st section of Act II. of 1855.

The Court requests an opinion on the following point:—Can the prosecutor be permitted to give the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry into the hands of a witness for the purpose of examining him on certain questions with a view to re-establish his credit on any point on which the truth of his testimony has been impeached by cross-examination on answers given by him to certain questions put by the Court of Enquiry?

OPINION OF JUDGE ADVOCATE—To me it appears that the Court would be in other words producing a former statement in corroboration, and that the prosecutor should not be permitted to adopt such a course.

The Court having taken the opinion of the Judge Advocate, decide that the prosecutor's request cannot be acceded to.

The prosecutor then proceeded to call

Thakoorie, sirdar of kahars, who stated on oath—(7th Charge.)

I was employed in the Commissariat at Peshawur in the year 1869, as sirdar of doolie bearers. I know what khus was weighed out that year. There were 7 cart-loads of khus weighing 157 maunds and 15 seers, of which this weight, 4 maunds of coarse cawnas, were weighed. I weighed it myself. I made a memo of the receipt and weight of khus. This is the memo I made. The contents of it are as follows:—

Carters.	Mds.	Seers.
Alladar	18	30
Alladar	17	30
Kaka	12	25
Kaka	67	8
Elayah	29	20
Elayah	27	22

Without the canvas bags the amount of khus would be 150 maunds 15 seers. I do not recollect what month I weighed the above khus. No date is in my memo. I weighed it in the tattie godown where the tatties were being made by order of Doorga, report sirdar. Heera Lall, gomashta, sent the khus to be weighed. I weighed no other khus except the above in that year. I had nothing to do with the making up of the tatties. I did not see any made up. I did not go where the tatties were being made up at all.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q—Who else weighed khus besides yourself? A—The cartmen and three bearers, Kaloo Deen, Sudeen and Gomanta?

Q—Had you anything to do with weighing bamboos that year? A—No.

Sudeen, mate bearer, states on oath—

I was employed in the Commissariat Department at Peshawur in 1869. I was mate of kahars. It was my duty to make the bamboos make the tatties. The tatties were commenced to be made in March, and ended in April, by the kahars in an enclosure ormerly occupied by the Sappers and Miners. The tatties were made with new and old khus khus. There was more old than new khus used, but I have no means of telling in what proportions they were used. The new material were used when there were no weights given to us. The new khus came from down country. I saw it arrive in the compound. Two consignments came. I remained all the time that the tatties were made in superintendence of the kahars. On both occasions, when the consignments came, I saw them in the enclosure. When these consignments arrived they were placed in a house in the enclosure. These consignments were of new khus and were used for making up the tatties. Some more khus was used, but no more was obtained from down country. 14 maunds were obtained from the Peshawur Sudder Bazaar and used. The tattie frames were made from the old frame which were any of Ram Pershad's tatties repaired? A—Yes, I have been in the compound about 10 years.

EIGHTH DAY, SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

The Court assembled at 10 A.M. and immediately closed doors for deliberation. On the re-opening of the Court, the Judge Advocate swore in Lie

THE AVALANCHE TUSKER.

It is now full twenty years ago that I awoke one fine morning in September, about 6 A.M., and heard a tremendous jabber of voices, in which Burgher sounds predominated, just under my window. Shouting to my servant to inquire the cause of this unusual disturbance, I gathered from him that the Burghers had come in to entreat the gentleman (whose fame, as a sportsman, had reached the ends of the earth, according to their hyperbole,) to rid them of a furious mad elephant, whose tusks were yards in length, and whose fury was only to be appeased by an offering of Burgher flesh and blood. They, not seeing the force of the mad tusker's reasoning, or rather his unreasonable desires, invited me, like another Perseus, to offer combat to the monster, and release their Andromedas from the dire fate that awaited them. In fact, to descend to the prosaic, the monster had already laid waste their barley fields, and was now proceeding to destroy their village, and might even take to babies. In those halcyon days, when I still believed in the world, and knew not of its rottenness, and had not acquired with the Preacher that sad knowledge 'that all is vanity,' the intelligence of elephants was to me a sound as sweet and inspiriting as the trumpet-clang to 'charge' is to the soldier. To call for shikarry and gun-bearer, to send on the guns—for the village was seventeen miles distant—and to make a hurried breakfast, was the work of an hour. By half-past seven I was in the saddle, and before eleven we arrived at the Burgher village. This was situated on a flat rising ground, with a deep valley at its base, through which flowed a small stream, descending from the slopes of the Koondahe, and distant about five miles from the avalanche, and the same from Mailkondah. That the fields had been ravaged was clear, that one house had been unroofed was also patent to me, and that the elephant would probably renew his visit at night was considered a certainty by the Burghers. All the villagers clustered round me, and entreated me to rid them of the monster. They pointed him out, distant about half a mile, in the valley, quietly taking his ease under a tree near the stream. I could not make him out, but the shikarry said he knew him, and that was enough for me. A Burgher volunteered to come with us to show us a path down to the valley through hill-guava bushes, by which we could advance unseen close up to the tusker. The brave Burgher proceeded but one hundred yards when he left us to our own devices, so he was but a broken reed to lean upon. We were rather glad of his departure than otherwise. The path was rough and long, for we had to make a detour; however, at length we reached the bottom of the valley, and found ourselves on a neat strip of greensward, with heavy bushes on the right, and a stream 20 feet wide, fringed with trees, on the left. The noise of the rushing brook betrayed that of our foot-steps, so that we were able to approach the tusker to within fifty yards. His head was apparently thrust into some bushes, and his tail was towards us. Just as I was revolving which was the best way to get up to his head,—whether I should take to the rising ground on his right, and thus command him or approach him through the brook, he wheeled round quick as lightning, and with his trunk well raised, so as to cover the vulnerable part of his head, he uttered a scream, such as I never heard before or since, —an angry roar, a fierce trumpet, I have often heard, but such a concentrated deadly scream as this *must* brute gave utterance to, was enough to jar the nerves of a stronger man than myself, for at that time I was not in full vigour, having only arrived on the hills in June, with every nerve shattered by a fierce attack of cholera. Well, on he came with a vengeance, and as much as to say, "My friend, I will pound you to a jelly when I catch you, for disturbing my seista." I was armed with a heavy double eight-gauge rifle, carrying two-ounce spherical balls. The shikarry had my double ten-gauge rifle loaded with two-and-a-half ounces of conicals. The gun bearer had my 12-gauge double-barrel smoothbore. At the distance of twenty-five yards, I thought it right to let my friend know that I had some title to question his supremacy of the valley, so he got number one straight through his trunk between the eyes; for though I knew it was impossible to hit the only vulnerable spot when protected by his trunk, nevertheless, I might get near it, on the principle of if you cannot get ball-eye, go in for a centre. On receiving the ball through his trunk, the monster did not look quite so triumphant as before, for what a blow on the shin is to a nagpore, a blow on the snout to a pig, a wound on the trunk is to an elephant. To follow up number one by number two, was the work of a moment. Now he turned at this second violent assault, and did not appear to relish the offensive half as much as he did the defence. Snatching the second rifle from my shikarry, I planted two conicals in the side of his head, but the pace was too fast and the distance—25 yards—too great for death; but I knew, by the way in which his previously up-curled trunk now drooped, and by his staggering gait, that though I had not penetrated the brain-pan, I had certainly knocked at the door in a very urgent manner, and had surely obfuscated his faculties. Thinking all the fight was taken out of him, I was proceeding to load, when, with a scream, he came down the hill at me. I had just time to snatch the smoothbore from my gun-bearer, when I became conscious that the shikarry had bolted on one side, and the gun-bearer on the other, and that stand I must, or be caught before I could reach the shelter of the trees on the banks of the stream. Now I have not the slightest objection to be charged on level ground or up hill by tiger or elephant, but down hill is quite a different thing. The animal,—even a bear, as I know to my cost,—comes down upon you as shot out of a catapult, his weight giving him a tremendous impetus. Well, on came my friend, with his trunk down, thank goodness! or it had been all up with me,—his beautiful white tusks striped with blood, decidedly unsteady on his legs, but really meaning business, like the prize-fighter who has been knocked down in many a round, but has still plenty of fighting in him. That was my hopes to retrieve all by one successful blow; so our friend determined to stamp out that little object that had stung him so fiercely. Taking a careful aim at the hump of the trunk, I fired when he was about 15 yards off, and had the immense satisfaction of seeing him roll over, apparently dead; but my friend had not yet departed this life; he knelt, with his head between his knees, resting on his tusks. In the meantime the trembling shikarry returning, handed the second rifle to me. Placing the barrels almost touching the elephant's head, I fired. Fancy my rage when the report was not as loud as that of a pistol, and the effect was simply to bring back the elephant to life. Staggering to his feet, he thrust his head into some high bushes, and refused to stir. Furious with the shikarry for spilling the powder in his fright when loading, I ordered him to remain behind, and throw stones at the elephant, whilst I went round to the front to catch him as he came forth. My friend's face was a marvel to look at, as he slowly passed the ramrod down the barrels of his gun. Sentence of death had been passed upon him, and he went to meet his fate resignedly. In vain I waited: not a sound. Whistling angrily, a faint rattle, as of the smallest of gravel thrown against leaves was heard; another sharp whistle produced more gravel this time, like heavier shot. The tusker began to move: another whistle, sharp and decided, produced more gravel, and slowly the ensanguined tusks appeared, then the huge head. Losing not a second, I got the angle, and mine enemy lay dead at my feet. The fight lasted some twenty minutes, and very glad I was when it was over. As for the Burghers, they were not so exuberant as I expected; instead of presenting me with a buckshish and a laurel crown, they demanded presents, and when I gave them Rs. 10 for bringing me the news, they demanded more! Surely I remarked, if the man who made a bet, and won it, that bearers after receiving a present of 300 rupees after a 30-mile run would not be satisfied but demand a share in the bargain, were here, he would admit that Burgher gratitude was even more astonishing than that of bearers.

—*South of India Observer.* JOCELYN.

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

(*Eastern Budget*, Aug. 23.)

A series of tables showing the strength, cost, &c., of the various armies of Europe has just been published at Vienna. We extract from these tables the following particulars, which show the actual force that each country has at its disposal in time of war:—

Russia.—47 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, 8 brigades of rifles and reserve, 149 regiments of Cossacks, 219 batteries of artillery, and 50 of mitrailleuses, making altogether 862,000 men, 181,000 horses, and 2,084 guns. (This includes the troops in the Caucasus, Siberia, and Turkistan.)

Germany.—18 corps, including 37 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, and 337 batteries of artillery. This force numbers 824,990 men, 95,724 horses, and 2,022 guns.

Austria.—13 corps, including 40 divisions of infantry and 5 of cavalry, and 205 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses. The total force is 733,926 men and 58,125 horses, with 1,600 guns and 190 mitrailleuses.

England.—Army in process of re-organization.

Turkey.—8 corps of Nizam (regulars), 12 corps of redifs (reserves), and 132 batteries, making 253,289 men, 34,835 horses, and 732 guns.

Italy.—4 corps, with 40 infantry and 6 cavalry brigades and 90 batteries. Total force: 415,200 men, 12,868 horses, and 720 guns.

France.—10 corps, with 32 infantry and 12 cavalry divisions and 140 batteries. Total force: 456,740 men, 46,995 horses, and 984 guns (including mitrailleuses.)

Belgium.—145,000 men, 7,000 horses, and 152 guns.

Holland.—35,383 regulars, 87,000 militia, 5,200 horses, and 108 guns.

Switzerland.—160,000 men, 2,700 horses, and 278 guns.

Roumania.—106,000 men, 15,675 horses, and 96 guns.

Servia.—107,000 men, 4,000 horses, and 194 guns.

Greece.—125,000 men, 1,000 horses, and 48 guns.

Sweden, (including Norway).—61,604 men, 8,500 horses, and 222 guns.

Denmark.—31,916 men, 2,120 horses, and 96 guns.

Spain.—144,938 men, 30,252 horses, and 456 guns.

Portugal.—64,390 men, 6,320 horses, and 96 guns.

From the above data it appears that the total of the forces available for war purposes in Europe (taking the English disposable force at 470,779 men and 336 guns) is 5,164,300 men, 512,394 horses, 10,224 guns, and about 800 mitrailleuses.

A Dangerous Ceremony.—A correspondent of the *Nonconformist* writes—"The Baptists in America frequently administer their dippings in what they call the 'a. ostolic mod-,' by making use of rivers for baptisteries. The dangers attending this system of baptism are sometimes very great, as is shown by the following newspaper paragraph:—'Dr A P Pownall, of Sand-hill, Kentuc y, attempted last Sunday to unite with the Christian Church in that place by baptism. The clergyman, the Rev J B Hoagh, led him out into the creek to a considerable distance in search of a spot of convenient depth, when suddenly both went down. They soon rose to the surface, and the minister regained the bank, but the doctor, being unable so swim, was swept by the current under a floodgate, only a short distance below. Every exertion was made to save him, but in vain. The body was soon after found and brought to shore, amid the most heartrending screams from his young wife and friends. The doctor had been married but a few weeks to a Miss Mary J Wilson, a greatly esteemed young lady of Sand hill. When travelling in Sweden we heard of several persons who lost their lives in consequence of having been baptized in winter, the ice having had to be broken. In this case the fanatics who were guilty of the outrage were prosecuted and severely punished; and yet, when we returned to England, many Baptists of our acquaintance declined to believe in the truth of our statement of the facts, on the ground "that no person could be injured by obeying the Lord's command." We make a present of Dr Pownall's case to such unbelievers, and sincerely hope that the days will soon come when such barbarities will cease in all parts of the world."

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON PUBLIC RECREATION.

At the tenth annual tea party of the *employés* of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, held in connection with the Manchester City Mission, at Bath's Assembly Rooms, Bolton, the Bishop of Manchester delivered an address, in the course of which he said he remembered that he attended last winter a *soirée* like the present of the Manchester *employés* of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, which was presided over by the late excellent chairman, Mr. George Wilson. He thought that was the last occasion on which Mr. Wilson appeared in public. Unhappily, we Christian people were broken up more or less into different sections and denominations, but withal he did find that they were all trying to grasp what he believed to be the root of the matter. After all, the great secret of religion was the power which made life happy, and that was what they tried to preach from their pulpits according to their several convictions. Religion did not belong so much to a particular denomination as to what the old Hebrew prophet told the people was religion—"doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly before our God." Therefore he did not like to use the word "unsectarian" or "undenominational" which had become very fashionable, and which he had become sick of. He rejoiced when he had the opportunity of meeting a body of working men, and when he could come among those who, although they did not pronounce their shibboleth in the same way, were yet their brethren, and all the same servants of one common Lord, trying to set forward according to the best of their powers the same great Catholic cause (hear, hear.) Upon more than one occasion he had given utterance in Manchester to his sentiments on the subject of recreation for working men. He had observed the habits of the working classes in France, Germany, and Italy, and although he should not like the English people to copy all their modes of living, yet he did say that life on the continent of Europe was somehow or other brighter, and in some senses a sweeter thing than life in England. If they looked at an Englishman going out on a holiday to enjoy himself, they would see that he did not look as if he was going to make a festive day of it. Many would say on going out for a holiday that they almost wished it was over. We had not yet discovered the secret of spending a holiday in a really rational way. Last Sunday week he went down to Blackpool to preach a sermon, stayed the night over, and on Monday returned. Walking up and down the pier, he was wonderfully struck with what he saw. They told him that 25,000 excursionists had arrived there on the Saturday. He was informed that the normal population of the place was only about 7,000. He was perfectly amazed to see the crowds that were surging one way or another between the two great piers that thrust their long arms out into the sea. Bold cavaliers were riding wretched horses at the rate of six miles an hour, and looking very solemn and very serious (a laugh.) But the general look was not very much like that of enjoyment. However, the thought did strike him what a general blessing these railways were, enabling many poor hard-worked souls, who toiled throughout the year in the close dark lanes and alleys of Manchester and other large towns, to make a pleasant and rapid journey to a sea-side town, where they could enjoy the refreshing view of the magnificent ocean rolling its great waves on the shore, and the other healthy pleasures surrounding it. It really gladdened his heart to think that by means of railways 25,000 people could be taken down to Blackpool and stay there until the following Monday at comparatively trifling cost, and could, if they liked, have so much pure enjoyment. What a Frenchman or German would do was this. He would go out and have a pleasant walk and get home sober. This was what the working men of England had to learn—how to enjoy a holiday without leaving a derangement of the stomach and a headache next morning, and probably something a good deal worse—that little pricking of the conscience which a man felt when he knew that he had enjoyed himself selfishly, leaving his wife and children at home. Intemperance was increasing. It was spreading in directions where, above others, it was most fatal. It was spreading among women, among young girls, and among Sunday school scholars. He entertained the serious apprehension that many people were getting into the habit of thinking that religion consisted in going to church or chapel, or in belonging to a Sunday school. He desired to impress on them that that was not religion at all. They were instruments for producing religion, but they were the mechanism for helping to religion, but in themselves they were not religion. They must not substitute church-going or Sunday-school going, whether as teachers or scholars. They must substitute for that the services of a pure heart and a truthful tongue, and life governed by conscience, which was what religion meant, and what God required. The principle of filial reverence and obedience such as he had been brought up in was very much lessened in these latter days, and in Lancashire particularly he had noticed a diminution of filial respect. It was partly attributable to the high rate of wages which young people could earn. He had heard of young girls in Rochdale and Ballcotton earning 14s., 15s., and 16s. per week. He did not grudge them the good wages; he rejoiced that they could earn them; but he did not think a religious-minded young girl would say that because she earned wages enough to keep herself she was right to turn round upon her mother, who said to her, "Kate, I would rather see you home a little earlier than you are. Kate, I do not think that young man is quite good enough for you. I do not think he will make a good husband, and if he will not make a good husband do not encourage him"—and say to her mother, "If you talk to me in that way I shall go away and go into house-keeping myself." That was wrong. He was told this was a thing which prevailed to a great extent in these days. Fathers and mothers had to bear some of the blame. He said to them, as fathers and mothers, that there was nothing they ought to hold more precious than the love of their children. Love of children was the most powerful influences in their lives. The heathen poet said the greatest reverence was owing to a young child. What did that heathen mean? He meant that that young child should never hear words of passion passing between mother and father, that it should never see the spectacle of a father coming home drunk or hear an oath uttered by the father or a tale told by the mother. Young men and sweethearts (laughter)—he wished to speak to them in all seriousness—let him ask them to make their sweethearting consistent with Christian purity; let him, in the second place, ask the young girls he saw before him not to take up with any young fellow just because he had a sprightly tongue or a dashing manner, if they did not think he was likely to make a good husband. Courting days were no doubt pleasant but "short and fleeting," and the days of wedlock, when the knot was tied, were long, and sometimes dreary. Before they took to any young man let them see that he was a young man worth taking to. He urged the young men before they went courting not to be caught by the prettiest face or the smartest dress, but to look out for those who could make them a comfortable and happy home.

Several other addresses were delivered in the course of the evening.—*Standard.*

A Step in the Right Direction.—The *Manchester Examiner* says that the directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have approved of a code of regulations whereby the pointsmen in their service will have their position much improved. At the principal stations and junctions the attendance on duty will in no case exceed eight hours per day, and at the minor stations a reduction in the hours of duty has also been made, while in all cases this change is accompanied by an increase of wages.

European Armies.—The *Eastern Budget* states that a series of tables, showing the strength, cost, &c., of the various armies of Europe has just been published at Vienna. We extract from these tables the following particulars, which show the actual force that each country has at its disposal in time of war:—Russia—47 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, 8 brigades of rifles and reserve, 149 regiments of Cossacks, 219 batteries of artillery, and 50 of mitrailleuses, making altogether 862,000 men, 181,000 horses, and 2,084 guns. (This includes the troops in the Caucasus, Siberia, and Turkistan.) Germany—18 corps, including 37 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, and 337 batteries of artillery. This force numbers 824,990 men, 95,724 horses, and 2,022 guns. Austria—13 corps, including 40 divisions of infantry and 5 of cavalry and 205 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses. The total force is 733,926 men and 58,125 horses, with 1,600 guns and 190 mitrailleuses. England—Army in process of reorganisation. Turkey—8 corps of Nizam regulars, 12 corps of redifs reserves, and 132 batteries, making 253,289 men, 34,835 horses, and 732 guns. Italy—4 corps, with 40 infantry and 6 cavalry brigades, and 90 batteries; total force, 415,200 men, 12,868 horses, 720 guns. France—10 corps, with 32 infantry and 12 cavalry divisions, and 140 batteries; total force, 456,740 men, 46,995 horses, and 984 guns, including mitrailleuses. Belgium—145,000 men 7,000 horses, and 152 guns. Holland —35,383 regulars, 85,000 militia, 5,200 horses, 108 guns. Switzerland—160,000 men, 2,700 horses, and 278 guns. Roumania—106,000 men, 15,675 horses, 96 guns. Servia—107,000 men, 4,000 horses, 194 guns. Greece—125,000 men, 1,000 horses, 48 guns. Sweden including Norway,—61,604 men, 8,500 horses, 222 guns. Denmark—31,916 men, 2,120 horses, 96 guns. Spain—144,938 men, 30,252 horses, 456 guns. Portugal—64,390 men, 6,320 horses, 96 guns. From the above data it appears that the total of the forces available for war purposes in Europe, taking the English disposable force at 470,779 men and 336 guns, is 5,164,300 men, 512,394 horses, 10,224 guns, and about 800 mitrailleuses.

A Moveable Canteen.—The *Norwich Mercury* states that the canteen committee of the 10th Hussars, with the sanction of the colonel, ordered Mr. C. Thorn, of St. Giles' Gates, Norwich, to build a moveable regimental canteen, to be ready by the end of August. Such a vehicle being a novelty in the English service is well worthy of notice. The canteen is a waggon ten feet long by five feet wide, running on four wheels affixed to new patent conical axles with wrought boxes—and for general strength is suggestive of any amount of wear and tear. There is no outward show, Colonel Baker sanctioning only its being painted of the regulation colour, similar to that used for gun carriages. This will permit of its being painted every year. The only decoration, if decoration it may be termed—is the painting of the arms of the regiment—the Prince of Wales's plume, surrounded by a garter on which are the words "Tenth Royal Hussars." This insignia is on metals, and is displayed on either side of the vehicle. The interior of the waggon is very compactly arranged. It is of sufficient height to allow of the canteen officer attending to his work fully equipped. On either side can be stowed 215 two lb. loaves, three barrels of beer—six vats, however, taking the place of ordinary beer barrels—and a large supply of wines, spirits, and cooling drinks, such as may be needed in actual service, whether by the strong and healthy, or by those suddenly placed under the care of the regimental surgeon. The arrangements for ventilation seem to be perfect, even such a small matter as providing from the steam for hot bread passing away being thought of. When necessary the upper portion of the canteen can be surrounded by a canvas covering, three inches from the sides all round, thus ensuring a continuous draught with the object of keeping the provisions cool; and at night the canteen sergeant can convert the floor into a comfortable bed, the bedding being stowed away during the day in shallow lockers provided for the purpose. The waggon is intended to be drawn by a pair of horses, and on the box four men can be accommodated should any be obliged to fall out of the ranks on the march. Tools for digging the wheels out of a bog, or to repair any mishap, are provided under the driver's seat, as is also room for the spare harness. Altogether the new Norwich canteen waggon is as compact, complete, and excellent a specimen of coach-building work as can be imagined, and the proof of its utility next month may lead the War-office to order similar provision to be made by every regiment, as has been done by the 10th Hussars, out of its canteen funds.

THE DEATH OF RENFORTH.

Mr. Anthony Bell, surgeon, of Newcastle, has addressed to the local journals the following letter, which will tend to throw some lights as to the cause of Renforth's death:—

"Before definite information reaches this country as to the cause of the death of poor Renforth, it may possibly tend to allay the apprehensions of his relatives and friends as to foul play having been used, if I state that on one occasion I was called to attend him while suffering from a fit on the evening of his race with Bright. I found him exceedingly ill, pulseless, and cold, and he had three successive epileptic fits in my presence. From the examination I then made I came to the conclusion that he was suffering from hypertrophy of the heart, and advised his friends to get him to discontinue rowing. The symptoms described on this late occasion would, in my opinion, quite account for his death having arisen from natural causes, the condition of his heart, and the fact of his being predisposed to epileptiform convulsions. After the first shock of this melancholy news—for no one shared more deeply in the universal regret at the untimely end of our gallant oarsman, I could not but recal the symptoms of his case upon that occasion when I visited him at the 'Belted Will Inn.' Admiring the noble fellow for his skill and enduring pluck, yet I always greatly dreaded the sad termination that has caused so much sorrowing in every Tyneside home."

A NEW SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

The *Journal de Geneve* publishes the following report, originating with the *Internationale*, which is to be submitted to the next general meeting of Swiss workmen. The document runs thus:—

"1. The Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland proposes for its object to insure the interests of the working-people, and to afford them satisfaction by the following means. It is convinced that the emancipation of the working-class can only be brought about by the working-class itself. 2. The struggle for the emancipation of the working-class is not a struggle for the privileges of a single class, but for equality of rights and duties and for the suppression of all class supremacy. 3. The economic dependence of the workmen upon the capitalist constitutes the basis of slavery under whatever form it may exist, consequently, the Socialist Democratic party proposes to work for the suppression of the present system of production (the wages system) the entire benefit of his labour for each workman. 4. Political liberty is the primary and indispensable condition for the economic emancipation of the working-class. The social question is, therefore, inseparable from the political question; the solution of the first depends upon the solution of the second, and is only possible under Democratic conditions. 5. Considering that the political and economical emancipation of the working-class is only possible by combined action and unity on the part of the workmen in each land in Switzerland adopts a centralized organization, which at the same time allows each one to use his individual influence for the common good. 6. Considering that the emancipation of labour is neither a local nor a national task, but a social one, which embraces all countries in which modern society exists, the Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland connects itself with the International Association of Workmen. 7. The following points are laid down as those which it is most necessary to insist upon in the agitation conducted by the Socialist Democratic party:—1. A general right of citizenship throughout Switzerland. The relief of the poor to be incumbent upon Communes, the State being liable always to supplement any deficiencies. 2. Direct legislation by the people of the Confederation, the popular initiative being valid for the decisions of 50,000 citizens. At the public voting the absolute majority of voters 'Yes' or 'No' shall determine the questions submitted. Suppression of the State Councils and the separate cantonal votes in States. 3 Compulsory and gratuitous education up to the completion of the 14th year of each child's age, and prohibition against the employment of such children in work in factories. 4. Separation of Church from the State, and also of the schools from the church. 5. Suppression of all indirect taxation, and introduction of direct taxation with progressive increase upon incomes and successions, and general and patriotic valuation of fortunes, and also after each decease; modification of taxation in favour of families. 6 The abrogation of all needless impediments to the right of marriage, centralization of all civil and penal legislation, constitution of special juries, especially in cases of disputes between workmen and employers. 7. The establishment of a normal period constituting a working day. 8. A rigid surveillance over all workshops, factories, and workmen's habitations, and sanitary police and to insure precautions against accidents. The appointment of paid and independ nt inspectors of factories. 9. Abolition of all deductions from wages in the shape of fines. Organization of a system of official statistics concerning the condition of the working-classes. 10. Absolute freedom of the press, of meeting, of association, and of coalition. 11. A credit to be opened with the State for associations with joint responsibility. For that purpose the establishment of a National Swiss Bank, with a sole right to issue notes. 12. The purchase and working of railways by the Confederation, as all the means of communication ought to be the property of the State, which ought not to allow individuals to profit by a monopoly. 13. The Confederation to bear the charge of all military matters, and suppress the militia; a sufficient rate of pay to be allowed, and the cadet academies to be abolished."

LAMENTATIONS OF A PREFECT.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

VERSAILLES.

A French friend—who is a sceptic, but believes in himself—told me some three months ago that he had mapped out his life in such a way that no mistakes could happen. He was then angling for a prefectship, and, what is better—or worse, according to the view one may take of these things—he succeeded in hooking one. Yesterday I stumbled upon him unexpectedly on the Boulevard de la Reine as I was hurrying to the station after listening three hours to Prosecutor Gaveau. His aspect was lean and pensive, but he was attired in the garb of a Frenchman who has been doing something of importance, either giving himself in marriage or burying somebody. "I have been to call on the Minister," he said with a deprecatory look at his shiny boots; "I travelled a hundred leagues to do it. It's a long way, and I might just as well have saved my ticket and my white gloves." Saying which he pulled off one of the gloves in question that still lingered on his left hand and lit a cigar. Then, with that inimitable shrug which only comes of twenty years' Boulevard life, he explained, "It's not such good fun as I thought, being a prefect." I questioned him as to why, though I had heard the remark before from other prefects, and consigned it to memory as a natural manifestation of the prefectorial mind. He gave me a sort of resumé of it among, mind you, the account his lamentable adventures as we walked along. He did so, and I have thought them sufficiently edifying to be epitomized on paper:—

"In the first place," sighed he, "you remember that day of triumph when my appointment was signed. M. Dacosta was the very army, whichever it was, had just saved Paris, when it was half destroyed, and Ministers were in a good humour. I took the commission to Clarisse (Clarisse was Mdme. la Préfète), who had almost given up hoping, we had waited so long; and of course she fell into ecstasies. On the very same afternoon she began ordering her gowns—a blue gown, a mauve gown, a green with a two yard train, a gown without one—in fact, twelve gowns in all. Impossible, she said, to govern a Department with less. And I, I began to muse whether I would have a state reception when I entered X——, or an unceremonious reception, or a half-and-half arrangement—that is, myself and the Municipal Council in swallow-tails, but no uniforms and no speeches. Clarisse was for doing things grandly; but as we were living under mongrel institutions I thought it wiser to choose the half-and-half, and so wrote a modest letter to the municipality begging them not to put themselves out on my account. It seems, however, I might have spared myself the trouble, for nobody had the slightest intention of putting himself out on my account. I was the fifth prefect who had been seen at X—— in ten months. The sight had lost its novelty, and when Clarisse and I alighted at the station we found not so much as a town clerk waiting to do us the honours. I will confess that I was a little humiliated, and as for Clarisse, who had put on her mauve gown, she bit her lips and said nothing, which is always a premonitory symptom with her that she will say a great deal by-and-be.

"Well, we got into a cab and drove to the prefecture, and pretty things we saw on our road. X——, like *Paris*, had had its little communal rising, and all the glaziers of the place were busy putting new panes of glass into the widows. Here and there we passed a house that had been gutted. In the principal square was a pedestal bereft of its statue—some poor devil of a King who had been melted down to make a mitrailleur; and at a place where four roads met our driver turned round to show us the spot where my predecessor, the prefect, escaped being hanged. But all this was a trifle compared to what awaited us at the prefecture. Here it was that most of the fighting had taken place; and, as a result, the door was gone, the balcony over the portico was demolished, and some workmen were engaged excavating a cannon ball that had got embedded in some concrete work in the front vestibule. In the apartments not a curtain, a carpet, a table-cloth, or a mattress to be seen —the wives of the Communalists had walked away with them before the scrimmage began. They had also dismounted the looks and taken all the lighter articles of furniture, such as clocks, chairs, and crockery. The sofas remained, but stripped of their horse-hair and their coverings; the tables were there, too, but gluey with beer-stains which the concierge explained were the marks of my last predecessor but one, M. Gambetta's prefect. We had him during December and January,' he went on to say, 'and a nice party he was. He came with a lot more who had been students or what not before the war, and the whole of them sprawled about the sofas drinking beer and howling dreadful songs.' The man was still speaking when footsteps sounded on the staircase; and in strode without knocking—for there was no door to knock at—an individual with wild legs and a red beard, who announced himself as the mayor. At sight of this person the concierge vanished instantly, so that Clarisse and I were left alone with the man, who, without loss of time, began to brandish his hat in my face and cry, 'You'll support my authority, won't you, M. le Préfet?' 'Of course,' I answered, though I wondered what he could mean, and would have asked him if he had given me an opening; but all I could get out of him was a repetition of his first question, and when I had reassured him for the fourth or fifth time that the support of his authority would be one of the foremost duties of my post he shook me violently by the hand and disappeared. Scarcely had he got to the foot of the staircase, however, than the concierge returned and announced, 'Monsieur le Maire.' I thought the functionary had forgotten something, either his hat or his umbrella; but, turning round, I lit upon the features of a new individual, who was wearing a maroon coat, and began, like the first, by asking me to support his authority. The concierge had vanished as before, so that I was left to find out by myself what was the meaning of all this. 'Why do you call yourself mayor,' I inquired, 'when there is a mayor who has just gone downstairs?' 'I am the only true mayor,' was the peremptory answer; and as I formally declined to prolong the interview unless this matter were cleared up, the man in the maroon coat, who was a tailor, called out the name of a hireling of a corrupt despotism, and beat a retreat just as my temper was growing as hot as his own. I suppose he could not have been gone five minutes when there was a new sound of footsteps on the stairs and a third re-entry of the concierge. 'Monsieur le Maire!' he cried coolly, and was on the point of retiring, as on the two former occasions, leaving me face to face with a third mayor, when I caught both him and his companion by the cuffs and shouted, 'Now, will you tell me what's the point of this?' And I must have looked ferocious, for the new mayor shrank up in my hands like a scorched lettuce, and began to stammer feebly that he was the right man, and none but he. 'Now who is the right mayor?' I bawled in the concierge's ear. 'How can *I* tell?' responded the concierge; 'the first was appointed by M. Gambetta during the war; the second was elected by the municipal council after the war; this third gentleman is the selection of M. Thiers, who says that because the town has more than twenty thousand inhabitants it has no title to choose its own mayor.' So the third was, after all, the true man, and I was obliged to apologize to him. He was a small personage, with a meek voice and spectacles—a thriving haberdasher as I afterwards learned—and my outburst had scared him out of all consciousness. While I was bringing him round with soothing talk, the concierge quietly resumed: 'As to which of the three is the right one, that's more than I can tell you, any more than I can say who is the right prefect!' 'What do you mean by "who is the right prefect"?' I ejaculated fiercely. 'Why, there are three of you, aren't there?' answered he placidly, 'just as there are three mayors. First, there's the Imperial prefect, who was turned over last September and has been living half a league out of the town ever since, saying he knows his turn will come again by-and-bye; then there's M. Gambetta's prefect, who was cashiered last March and now lives in the hotel opposite biding his time, he declares, just like the other; and then there's yourself, who'd probably get shot if either of the other two got the upper hand, which I hope for your sake, monsieur, they won't,' added he politely by way of conclusion. After this I need scarcely remark that Clarisse insisted upon returning to Versailles by the very next train. It was useless to argue with her. A town where there were three mayors and three prefects seemed to be no place for a woman with twelve gowns. She would only return when I could write to her that the two wrong mayors and the two wrong prefects had been shipped to Lycanna, and that the prefecture been refurnished from roof to basement. So the right mayor and I took her back to the station, and I walked back to my hotel lodgings to govern X—— as best I could alone.

"But I am not going to weary you by a seriatim narrative," continued my prefectoral friend, gloomily; "all I will say is that the elections were soon to come on, and I was under express orders to act impartially by everybody, that is hold the balance even between all the candidates. In private instruction language, however, this means, as you know, that if the Ministerial candidate doesn't get the 'bough, you, the prefect, must resign at an early date. But you must keep up appearances, so I had to set myself this problem—how to ensure the return of two drysalters and a seedsman who were devoted partisans of M. Thiers, without offending the bishop who anathematized the seedsman; nor the General of the garrison, who would have nothing to say to the drysalters. Ah! that bishop—what a man; and what a pleasant hour I spent with him when he came in his canonicals to say that the seedsman was an atheist, and that if I had the misfortune to hoist him into the House I should remember it on the day when Henry V. ascended the throne. For I should tell you that the bishop spoke of Henry V. as if he were already waiting downstairs ready to come up. And then came the General of the garrison—a Bonapartist who 'did not care two pins for this government of greengrocers,' and knew for certain that the Emperor would land at Boulogne before the twelvemonth was over. After him I had the local gentry, who were in favour of the drysalters; and an hour afterwards the country gentry, who had candidates of their own, all Orleanists, and no connection with drysalting. Finally, I had a deputation of Red Republicans, who warned me that the eye of the sovereign people was upon me. The upshot of the affair was that I supported nobody, and put myself at sixes and sevens with the whole town. You think that a prefect will be considered impartial if he lets all the candidates start fair with no handicapping? Not a bit of it. Impartiality in the eyes of the prefect shall fight tooth and nail against B; as for B, he will utterly decline to believe in impartiality if A is not combated to the death. Well, the elections came, and the bishop's men were routed, upon which the bishop vowed he was ray doing. The drysalters were also repulsed with honour, and the General cut me dead on the following morning. I had hoped great things of the seedsman, but he figured at the bottom of the poll—that is, last but two, for last of all came the drysalters, who no longer bow to me in the streets. It was the Radicals who carried the day; but as for them, all the others vowed I was against them, I had no thanks to expect at their hands, and got none. It is not a cheerful business; for, as you may guess, the Government has kept a cool and careful eye on me ever since. Yesterday I came up from X—— to see the Minister, and I tried to set things right. He received me frigidly, and made pointed allusions to my 'Radicalism.' Then he hinted at the impossibility of my remaining in a country governed by men of 1818, which has kept his name. It is the law which has regulated the mode of recruiting from 1818 till now. Its principles are that every man is a soldier, but, in fact, only makes soldiers of those who, after drawing numbers out of a box, and doing that by cantons, get the highest numbers. Besides this, the law established exemptions and dispensation in certain cases—for example, eldest sons, sons of widows, or blind people with young children; it also authorised the substituting of one man for another. The annual contingent was fixed at 40,000 men; active service lasted for six years, and then the old soldiers, under the name of veterans, might be subjected for another six years to territorial service.

In 1832 this law was modified in some essential points, but the principle remained intact. It had already been modified in 1824; the number of years of service had been extended to eight, and the annual contingent to 60,000 men. Now the contingent was raised to 80,000, and the length of service reduced to seven years. Besides this they finally laid down the principles of two contingents, one was called to active service, and the other, under the name of "reserves," remained under certain circumstances at home, without being compelled to undergo any military instruction. They calculated that with 400,000 men on active service they should always have time to instruct the reserve. The chief fault of this law was the system of substitutes. Professional men had often noticed it, and it was proposed to remedy it in some way. It was not abolished till 1855, when a law was passed which conferred upon the State the power of paying bounty on re-enlistment in consideration of a sum paid by those who wished to be exempt from service. With this object was created what was called "la caisse de dotation de l'Armee." The result of this law was that older elements were kept in the ranks, and while it insured good subalterns it made very bad privates.

After the war of 1866 and the overwhelming successes of Prussia, it seemed necessary that the law of 1818 and 1832 should be thoroughly modified. Less was thought of quality and a little more of quantity. The Emperor, with Marshal Niel, prepared a law which should impose service upon all Frenchmen; but to palliate what might be objected to in this system they pretended to form two armies in one—one under the name of the Active Army, the other under that of the Garde Mobile. This law seemed still too hard to the representatives of the country; it was necessary to withdraw it, and to substitute the law which regulates the present system of enlisting. All to the Active Army by drawing of lots all those who should belong to it as well as the Reserve; it is the law of 1818. All those who are neither in the Active Army nor in the Reserve are obliged to enter the Army of Protection, or Garde Mobile, besides those who have procured substitutes or were exempted. In reality the entire nation may be in the Army—the Active Army for five years, and in the Reserve for four, and again for five in the Garde Mobile. They calculated on obtaining, by a contingent of 100,000 a year, an Active and Reserve Army of 8,000,000 men, and a Garde Mobile, or Protecting Army, of from 500,000 to 600,000 men; in all 1,350,000 men—perhaps rather more. But it was an army on paper. The Opposition had manœuvred so well that they had contrived that the Garde Mobile should not be compelled to leave more than a fortnight's practice in the year, and without leaving home for more than a day at a time. It was destroyed in a single day. As to the 9th article of the law contained another radical vice, which was manifest as soon as the war of 1870 began. It drew the contingent of the army from two different sources, and formed two distinct armies—the Active and the Garde Mobile. It had many other faults of detail, which it would be too long to enumerate here. At all events, it has received the severest condemnation to which military organization can be subjected—defeat, and defeat of such a nature that not one intelligent officer could now be found to put forward this law of 1868 which criticism even then showed to be bad and weak.

The Commission has returned to the simple principle of compulsory personal service, as it is in Prussia, and as the Imperial Government tried to establish it in 1867, only then they committed the fault of drawing the army from two sources. According to the project of the new law, there will be but one source, no exemptions, only dispensation, and that not for more than a twelvemonth, no bounty, and high pay, so as to adorn the ranks with experienced soldiers and good subalterns. All men who cannot carry arms may yet be employed in the service of the army, and may take the place of those who fill the ranks. The whole nation arming the nation, and if it is calculated that the number of young men who attain the age of 20 in every year is about 160,000, and when it is remembered that they are forced into the service either actively or in reserve for 90 years, it makes a total,